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A GOOD SPEECH FROM A GOOD MAN.

Mr. Dillon's speech yesterday will still further increase the respect and admiration with which Mr. Balfour's late captive is regarded in this country. It was admirable alike in tone and in substance, and it will be read throughout the three kingdoms with enthusiasm. Prison embitters some men, but it has mellowed Mr. Dillon. To those who know anything of the tone and temper of Irish patriots in the age-long struggle which they have maintained against their English conquerors, the delivery of such a speech on such an occasion by a man who seven years ago was regarded as the deadliest and most irreconcilable enemy of England in the House of Commons is the most conclusive of all demonstrations of the success which has already attended the adoption of a Home Rule policy by the English Liberals. When Mr. Dillon, fresh from gaol, addresses from the chair of the National League counsels of patience and of forbearance to his countrymen, and enjoins upon them unabated trust and confidence in the English people, we marvel that three short years of an altered policy should have wrought so vast a change. If any one on our side should doubt for a moment the wisdom of the adoption of Home Rule as the party policy they have only to read the following noble passage from Mr. Dillon's speech to be reassured :—

> It was impossible for him to be blind to the facts that were forced upon his notice as regarded the mighty change which had come over the minds of the masses of the people of England, and, remembering that, he thought it was not wise to be impatient, because the liberty of Ireland was not to be accomplished in a day. He could see no cause for impatience, but cause rather for hope and even exultation. Coming now as he did from what was meant as a degradation and an insult to him, as he hoped, an honourable man, he could find in his heart not the slightest trace of bitterness against the people of England. He recollected the day when the power and when the name of Englishmen were hateful to his heart. It might be that he had been demoralized by the countless acts of kindness he had received at the hands of Englishmen; but the feeling had now changed, and he could not find it in his heart to regret that it was fast passing away.

"Fast passing away," indeed! This speech is but the latest among many welcome proofs that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy has done more to create a real union between the English and the Irish folk than all the Acts of Parliament that have been passed to secure that end.

Mr. Dillon showed good feeling and sound good sense in refraining from any of that bitter personal abuse of Mr. Balfour which is too common in some quarters. He gave his recent captor every credit for courage and consistency, and he could afford to do so. When you are winning the fight all along the line it is never well to ridicule the capacity of your foe. A victor even *in futuro* can afford to be magnanimous, and Mr. Dillon has ample reason to display the serenity that is natural to those who can count upon an assured victory. Another excellent thing about Mr. Dillon's speech was the moderation and firmness with which he defended boycotting and the Plan of Campaign. His speech was thoroughly practical and to the point :—

> He said the winter was approaching, and he challenged from that room every one of their critics to come forward like men and tell the people of Ireland what they were to do. If any man produced a better or more practicable policy than the Plan of Campaign he would not hesitate for one moment to advise the people of Ireland to adopt it, and give its author their utmost support. But, meanwhile, he could not bring himself to advise the Irish tenantry to fall back upon the Riband Lodge, nor could he reconcile himself to a condition of things which would leave Captain Moonlight the possessor of the field as the only arbiter or avenger of their wrongs.

These are the only alternatives before the Irish people, unless of course they are prepared to acquiesce passively in being evicted wholesale. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Morley, and the Pope might do worse than explain which of the two courses they think should be followed by the Irish people. Mr. Dillon put the case quite fairly when he said :—

> The extraordinary decrease in evictions was due to two causes—first, the terror caused by the success of the Plan of Campaign ; and secondly, the boycotting of evicted farms, and he wanted to know from any man who found fault with either of those weapons what weapon he was prepared to place in the hands of the Irish peasantry if he struck these out of their hands.

Acquiesce in eviction, or resist, and if you resist by what means? these are the questions the Irish have a right to ask from all those who are in a position to speak with authority in this grave crisis. For our part we agree with Mr. Dillon, and we tell the Irish peasants quite frankly that to offer a steady, uncompromising resistance to unjust evictions for impossible arrears is the duty of every good patriot. Let them keep a firm grip on their holdings, let them stand by the Plan of Campaign, and let them never forget Mr. Parnell's advice to regard the man who takes an evicted farm as a traitor to the cause of the people, who must be left as severely alone as if he were a leper. If any one dissents from this policy let him produce an alternative.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF, THE RUSSIAN MR. GLADSTONE.

(By our own Commissioner.)

One Saturday evening in St. Petersburg I was talking in my room at the Hôtel de l'Europe with a Russian visitor. It was still in May, and it was dark at night in the Northern capital. Hence after a time the familiar features of my visitor gradually became less distinguishable through the gloom; but as he talked I could almost imagine myself in the presence of the most famous of English statesmen. I seemed to be having a *tête-à-tête* with Mr. Gladstone in the uniform of a Russian General. There was the same boundless vivacity, the same eager intelligence, the same marvellous store of reminiscence and of anecdote, the same keen and perpetrating subtlety of thought, the same ecclesiastical cast of mind. My visitor was none other than General Ignatieff. It was neither my first interview with him nor my last; but never before had I been so deeply impressed with the extraordinary similarity between the late Prime Minister of England and the late Minister of the Interior of Russia. General Ignatieff is the Russian Mr. Gladstone. He is a younger man, no doubt; Mr. Gladstone is eighty—General Ignatieff is only fifty-six. They bear both of them the distinctive marks of the difference in their respective careers. Mr. Gladstone is a parliamentarian, bred and born; General Ignatieff is a diplomat. But, making allowance for the difference of environment, the resemblance between the two statesmen is probably greater than that which exists between any other statesmen in Europe.

General Ignatieff.

Many Russians who had exalted Mr. Gladstone to a position among the demi-gods of the heroic age somewhat resented a comparison which suggested that Mr. Gladstone could for a moment be compared to any mundane statesman—especially to a Russian, and that Russian an ex-Minister who has been out of office for nearly six years. But, having seen Mr. Gladstone nearer than the devout worshippers in the meridian of St. Petersburg, I could not avoid being impressed with the resemblance between the author of the Treaty of San Stefano and the author of the pamphlet on "The Bulgarian Horrors." General Ignatieff has much of the courage, the energy, the subtlety, the exuberant vitality, of Mr. Gladstone. I know no other who can be compared to the English statesman for the ingenuity of intellect which never leaves the conscience at a loss for a plausible formula, and that wealth of recollection which never fails to supply the most apposite precedent or the most telling anecdote at the very moment it is required. General Ignatieff is perhaps in some things a man of somewhat broader view than Mr. Gladstone, but he pays for this in possessing less than Mr. Gladstone the faculty of concentration. Even in the defects of these great qualities they are curiously alike. Both are continually exposed to the taunt that they are "too clever by half," which is, no doubt, quite true in the mouths who abuse even the immense privilege of stupidity conceded without a murmur to the most of the human race; and General Ignatieff, not less than Mr. Gladstone, continually suffers in reputation for accuracy of statement, because of an extraordinary vividness of his historic and ethical imagination, which, as a powerful magnifying-glass, makes constantly visible to him all the minute details both of principle and of fact invisible to ordinary men. They both sometimes fail to see the forest for the trees. This, however, is a less venial offence in the eyes of their critics than the wonderful adroitness with which they can always extricate themselves from the tightest of tight places, in which they seem to be fast. The extreme nimbleness of mind which makes Mr. Gladstone the despair of

those who seek to corner him in debate is paralleled in General Ignatieff by a mental agility which makes it as difficult to catch him as to shoot a swallow on the wing.

Even in small details they are wonderfully alike. They were both brilliantly successful in their youthful studies; both astonished all their friends by striking out for themselves an entirely different career from that for which they had been trained, and both enjoy in private life the highest and most irreproachable of reputations. Except perhaps Mrs. Gladstone, I know of no wife more absolutely devoted to her husband, and so perfectly satisfied with his success in attaining the ideal perfection of the husband, as Countess Ignatieff. Both have numerous families; but it must be admitted that General Ignatieff can boast a credential to character which Mr. Gladstone does not possess. He has lived for twenty-six years in the same house with his mother-in-law, the Princess Galitzin; and even Petersburg gossip, reckless as it is, never ventures to assert that in all these years the domestic felicity of the Ignatieff ménage has been marred by a single squall. And lastly, like Mr. Gladstone, General Ignatieff is an eminent Christian of the highest ecclesiastical type. If he does not read the lessons in the Orthodox Church on his estate at Kieff, it is only because the custom of allowing statesmen to officiate at the reading-desk is English rather than Russian. But he is as keenly interested in the affairs of the Church as Mr. Gladstone. Together with his family he sings in the choir in his parish church near Kieff, and no one is more punctual than he in discharging all the functions of a Greek Orthodox. I do not know that General Ignatieff would ever go so far as to attend Church thrice on the very Sunday in which he was busy constituting a new Administration—an exploit which probably Mr. Gladstone alone has ever accomplished. Neither has General Ignatieff ever disestablished and disendowed a Church. But he has left his impress on the Church in a not less remarkable fashion, as his name is closely associated with the crisis in the Bulgarian Church which led to dissevering it from its dependence on the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople, and was the first step towards establishing the independence of the Bulgarian nationality.

These, however, are but details of personal idiosyncrasy, or of the accidents of history. The more important points of resemblance, which must impress any one who is familiar with them both, are political. General Ignatieff, like Mr. Gladstone, believes almost equally in God, in the People, and in Himself. And as Mr. Gladstone believes in the House of Commons, so General Ignatieff believes in the Autocracy. And in all these things neither of these men believes by halves. They have all the strength and the energy that comes of their confidence in the Invisible God, in the visible People, and the Ego created by the former to serve the latter, and which is eager to make its calling and election sure.

Although General Ignatieff was trained to be a soldier, and has spent the prime of his life in diplomacy, he is almost as fanatical a believer in the importance of commercial questions as Mr. Gladstone. It was when he was discoursing of the advantage of a new commercial treaty in my darkening room that I first discovered that General Ignatieff was Mr. Gladstone's Muscovite double. Almost alone among Russians, General Ignatieff is an orator who, but for the rare opportunities afforded for the display of eloquence in Russia, might have had a considerable reputation. Like Mr. Gladstone he is a prodigious worker—enormously interested in details, and sparing himself no labour in order to do his work. Both are a little too sanguine, but that is a fault on virtue's side. And lastly, both are agreed almost in every particular as to the proper policy to pursue in the East—a policy whose watchword is "Hands off all round;" and both are convinced that this true policy can only be efficiently executed if England and Russia go hand-in-hand towards its accomplishment.

But at the same time that I was impressed with the resemblance between General Ignatieff and Mr. Gladstone I was conscious that the younger man possessed traits of character which recalled Mr. Labouchere rather than Mr. Labouchere's leader. Mr. Gladstone is capable of the ideal devotion to a cause; General Ignatieff's mind is not cast in quite so heroic a mould. Take out from Mr. Gladstone that element that appears when he is in his more exalted moods, fill up the void with Mr. Labouchere, and you have General Ignatieff complete. It is a curious combination, but those who know Mr. Gladstone and know Mr. Labouchere will be at no loss to understand General Ignatieff. Their only difficulty in dealing with him is to decide accurately where Mr. Gladstone leaves off and where Mr. Labouchere begins.

General Ignatieff naturally impresses all those who meet him with his ability. Almost alone among the politicians of St. Petersburg, he combines political insight, personal disinterestedness, and indomitable energy. It was an immense relief to talk with a man of such luminous ideas, so full of *élan*, and so buoyantly conscious of his own initial velocity.

General Ignatieff, discredited in certain quarters on account of his passionate nationalism and his extreme devotion to the Russian cause, is yet thoroughly imbued with modern ideas, and his mind is open to all the higher inspirations of the democratic movement of the nineteenth century; for therein Count Ignatieff differs greatly from some of the ablest of his countrymen. Some are European, and not Russian; others are Russian, and not European. He is both Russian and European.

As to his alleged unveracity, I must say that here again I found the current report about General Ignatieff's veracity very closely resembles the habitual talk which passes among Unionists as to the liberties which Mr. Gladstone is alleged to take with truth. Russians who idealize Mr. Gladstone of course were dreadfully shocked when I told them that there are men suffered to prolong their baneful existence in this planet who can speak and write of Mr. Gladstone exactly as they suffer themselves to write and speak about General Ignatieff; but of course to Englishmen that is no news. But whereas all Mr. Gladstone's enemies agree in the explanation of "how Mr. Gladstone lies," there are great differences of opinion as to how Ignatieff takes liberties with truth. Mr. Gladstone, we know, is only held to deceive others after he has first of all most absolutely deceived himself; and the marvellous convolutions of a brain which his foes describe alternately as Jesuitical and sophistical are held to account for all the inconsistencies which they sometimes profess to observe between the fact and Mr. Gladstone's record of the fact. Of Ignatieff some Russians say much the same thing, while others say that he has far too lively an imagination, and too short a memory.

The net result of my inquiries was to convince me that General Ignatieff was often very like Mr. Labouchere. His keen eye for a good story leads him to invent an anecdote rather than spoil a joke; and General Ignatieff himself would sometimes find it difficult to be quite sure how much is memory and how much is imagination. There is a natural prejudice in society against a man who can always cap your best stories, and a natural suspicion as to the source from which such an inexhaustible supply of apposite anecdotes is drawn. There is also in him an extraordinary faculty of appropriation, by which he confuses the part which he played (which may have been that of the humblest second fiddle) with that of the chief performer in the great orchestra. "They do say," maliciously remarked one of his relatives, "that sometimes he thinks he created the earth!"—so genially does he confuse his own work with that of others. He is facile and accommodating, and in talking to political opponents his language sometimes dangerously recalls the discourses of Mr. Facing-both-Ways. This may be due to an excessive desire to please, and a disposition always to say what his hearers would like best to hear; but is rather confusing, and results in a confusing impression, which can best be understood by those who remember Mr. Gladstone's assurance to the Nizam's envoy of his love for the Mohammedan, and his ardent desire to establish Turkish influence in Egypt. Whatever may be the cause, I found the opinion very general that General Ignatieff could never come back; and the only reason for this was the deep-rooted distrust which, somehow or other, he seems to have inspired in his contemporaries and colleagues as to the reliance that could be placed on his word. Be this as it may, it is not a question for me to settle. Considering that during the years when General Ignatieff's name was most familiar to Europe, England was represented by Sir Austen Layard at Constantinople, and by Lord Lytton in India, while Lord Beaconsfield was Prime Minister of the Queen, it hardly becomes an Englishman to prosecute this inquiry further, although it would have been absurd, when writing upon General Ignatieff, not to refer to the accusation which is said to have deprived Russia of the services of her ablest statesman.

"EMBROIDERY AND LACE."*

IN his short preface to the translation of M. Lefébure's interesting book Mr. Cole puts a very apt and timely question. Could not intelligent women, he asks, give more attention, study, and effort to stimulate a fuller development of artistic work produced by the needle and the bobbin, thus encouraging the arts which are exclusively feminine, and to excel in which no man has ever yet been recorded, while woman with her nimble and slender fingers has raised needlework to one of the arts of the world? Why not, indeed? we are inclined to ask in looking through the volume before us, in which the tales told of the gradual development of needlework form a chapter of the history of art which is as interesting as it is instructive. But, alas! in the matter of artistic needlework we have fallen upon evil days, and notwithstanding all the energetic efforts of our schools of art needlework only a very limited number of women take more than a very distant and superficial interest in any needlework at all. Cultured and intellectual women show a curious lack of culture and intellect by either pronouncing needlework a "stupid" occupation, or by ignoring its existence altogether, and the great majority of women who have not even the excuse of being busy with so-called higher interests to fill up their leisure hours, fly from the bobbin or the needle for no better reason than this, that you can buy it "just as pretty, and far cheaper," than if you take the time and the trouble of doing it yourself. From their point of view they are right. If the making of artistic needlework means only an inconvenient expense of time and labour it might with advantage be left to those who earn their living by it, but in reality it means far more than this. It has

Pouch of the Thirteenth Century.
(Delaherche Collection.)

* "Embroidery and Lace." By E. Lefébure. Translated and enlarged, with notes, by Alan S. Cole. (H. Grevel and Co. 1888.)

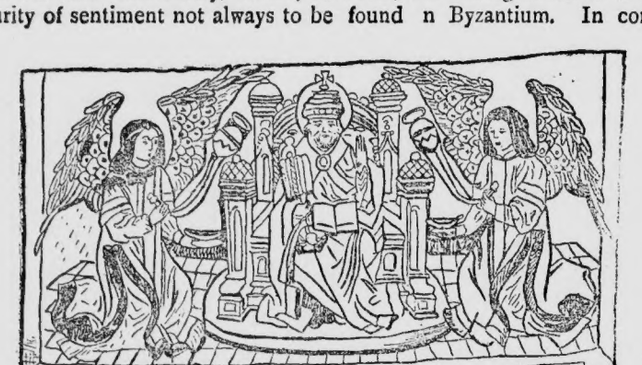
been said that her needlework is the woman's substitute for the man's pipe or cigarette, but while the mere mechanical application to it brings about the same soothing effect ascribed to the "weed," it has this additional advantage, that it educates the eye in forms and colours, and stimulates the inventive and creative faculties. These facts, however, are at present very little considered, and art needlework, in spite of all the Royal patronage recently lavished upon it, is decidedly out of fashion.

But if there is one spark left of the love and admiration of beautiful needlework, which is and has always been an innate quality of the truly womanly woman, M. Lefébure's charming book ought to fan it into a bright flame. The book is divided into two parts, the first of which, which is devoted to embroidery, is perhaps the most interesting because no other serious work has yet been published on the subject, whereas lace and lacemaking have always received a certain amount of attention. Having first pointed out the difference between an embroidery and a lace, and again between needlepoint and pillow-made lace, and having enumerated and elucidated by a number of excellent illustrations the small tools required for either, M. Lefébure takes his readers back to ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome, and there unfolds before them the remnants of priests' garbs, ornamented with jacinth, purple, and crimson, the primeval woollen threads; flax, the invention of Isis; cotton, the merchandise brought from the banks of the Ganges and the Indus; gold thread, too ancient to be traced to its first source; and later on silk, the divine thread of the clever celestials. Of the antiquity of embroidery proofs are then given from the history of the Jews and the Greeks, and as an instance that among savage tribes the practice of embroidery may have preceded even that of weaving, it is stated that among some primitive tribes of Africa the costume of the negro girls consisted of either a necklace or a belt of feathers. When of a marriageable age these girls embroidered their skins with figures of flowers and animals in vivid colours. Greek mythology is full of descriptions of beautifully embroidered garments of warriors and divinities; on ancient paintings and statues are found the traces of the subtle art, and the fragments of mummy-cloths from Egyptian tombs represent relics of the textile fabrics produced prior to the Christian era.

The early Christians kept aloof from "the vanities of embroideries," but incidents from the New Testament were before long not only artfully embroidered into altar and liturgical cloths, but were also successfully used pictorially to elucidate the Gospels. Presently the Byzantine court or aristocracy began to wear garments embroidered with Gospel scenes, and we have a senator boasting six hundred figures upon his robes of state, till Astrius, Bishop of Amasus, in Pontus, flared up in righteous indignation against those who "wore the Gospels upon their backs instead of in their hearts." When, in the seventh century, Mahommedan power began to impair the mightiness of the Byzantine court a new departure was introduced.

The costumes of the Caliphs became dreamlike wonders to all who attempt to describe them. All sorts of leather articles were embroidered, not only saddles and harness, but also red morocco leather boots, scabbards, and swords and daggers, are often exquisite works of the embroiderer's art. But what shall be said of the carpets and hangings? Whether they were woven or embroidered, our admiring astonishment has been won for centuries by their colouring, which has never been excelled.

Meanwhile the Western nations were making a reputation for simpler and more artless embroidery, which, however, was distinguished for a certain purity of sentiment not always to be found n Byzantium. In convents



English Embroidery of the Sixteenth Century upon the Fishmongers' Mortuary Cloth or Pall.

and monasteries weavers and embroiderers were silently busy; ecclesiastical ceremonies were made the occasion for the display of ornamental tissues, and at the funerals of kings and church dignitaries magnificently-worked palls covered the corpse. Thus the mortuary-cloth of King Childeric was embroidered with 300 golden bees. Charlemagne's contemporary biographer, the monk Eginhard, of St. Gall, tells us that—

on solemn occasions of pomp Charlemagne wore a close-fitting vest or jacket of gold embroidery, sandals, or, more properly speaking, slippers, set with precious stones, a cloak or mantle fastened by a golden brooch or fibula, and a diadem of gold glistening with gems; on other occasions his costume differed little from that of ordinary mortals.

The Crusades, again, mark a new period in the history of Western embroidery. Designs became less unaffected, shapes and forms were rendered with less restraint, stitches were better selected and applied, and colouring made richer. Religious and heraldic subjects engaged almost exclusively the needle of the embroiderer of the Middle Ages. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries embroidery attained a condition of great perfection, workers of marvellous aptitude and dexterity in France, Italy, Spain, and Flanders being incessantly engaged in carrying out the unconditional and almost priceless commissions given to them. In Louis XV.'s time embroidery, like every other art, descended from the majestic to the flippant. Flowery sprays and garlands ornamented men's and women's clothes; Chinese silk embroideries were favoured; pearls and gold threads ministered to the taste of the time; wool-work on canvas began to become popular, and once again China and Japan flooded the markets of Europe with their silks, "vivaciously embroidered with sympathetically designed natural objects." Of the nineteenth century no special inventions or changes are recorded, and we are sorry to find that in so excellent and exhaustive a review of the history of embroidery hardly any notice is taken of the magnificent and original embroideries which form so large an industry in Russian villages, and that M. Lefébure has not a word to say about the revival of the taste in Germany for what is known as "Altdeutsche" embroidery, but which during the last decade has done more for the purification of taste in artistic needlework than all the previous decades of the present century put together.

The second part of the book treats of the history of lace, and is in its way as interesting as the first part; and the whole is a delightful volume, in which the amateur, as well as the collector and the general reader, will find much to interest him.

THE STRIKE OF WOMEN WEAVERS.

LEEDS has been the scene during the last week of a strike of women weavers; just over three hundred are "out" from the worsted cloth mills of Messrs. Joshua Wilson and Sons. A meeting of them was called for Thursday evening, and the bellman (who is a flourishing institution in Leeds) had been sent round. Before the meeting some weavers were persuaded to come into the anteroom and explain the prices in detail. The general result was clear, though the mystery of how many "picks" to the minute, how many "strings" to the "piece," and the difference between a "dandy loom" and a "box loom," are still dark to the non-weaving listener. The "dandy loom" is an inferior machine, and it is the "dandy loomers" who have struck against a reduction. The box loomers have only come out because they will not defeat their comrades by doing their work. "We know, if we do, our turn will come next," says one. Wages are paid not by the week but by the "piece;" and the length of a piece varies according to the number of "strings." "And Wilson's pieces are 3 yards longer than some, and sometimes 4 or 5 yards," says one girl, "so that if they do pay more than some mills it comes to less." "And how long does it take to weave a piece?" One girl has sometimes woven a piece in four days, but it varies; more often it takes a week. The highest price per piece is 19*s.*, the lowest 12*s.* 8*d.* In Huddersfield, where the trades union is strong, 18*s.* is the price for this lowest work. The firm proposes a reduction of 1*s.* 7*d.* per piece on the three highest rates, and a slight increase upon the lower ones. The weavers will take some reduction on the higher prices, but not so much. Other grievances come to light, fines (some clearly illegal), the setting the mill going five minutes early, the speech of a manager, "You ought to be glad to work for five shillings a week;" but on the whole there is no ill-feeling towards the firm. Two members of the Leeds Trades Council, the secretary of the West Riding Power Loom Weavers' Association, and the secretary of the Women's Trades Union Provident League spoke, and the women resolved to form a union, and to send a deputation next day to the firm. The deputation went, but did not gain its terms, and an offer to try the new prices for a month was unanimously rejected. "They want us to finish these goods and then they will put us on to something quite different, and the prices will be different," was their declaration. During the absence of the deputation a number of names had been given for the proposed union, which will probably be a branch of the West Riding Power Loom Weavers' Association. Only about a dozen out of all present said they would consider longer. Their questions showed a singular ignorance hitherto of the meaning and purpose of a union, and the need of the business training which union gives was perceptible; but no less perceptible was the *esprit de corps*, which would make it a disgrace to one to go in without the rest.

Help will doubtless be forthcoming from other workers in Leeds, but this cannot be gathered quickly; and help is promised by one local friend, but if the strike should last a fortnight this will not suffice to prevent severe distress. One thing at least the dispute has shown—the readiness of working men trade unionists to help working women. This was one of the most encouraging points in the strike of the match-girls, and is no less marked on this occasion. Then there was another cheering point—the sympathy of the outer public and the force of public opinion waking fully for the first time. Now there is another call of the same kind, and the friends of working women look confidently for some evidence that in London, at least, public feeling has not again fallen asleep.

On Saturday a register of the strikers was made. On Monday night the strike committee met the Leeds Trades Council, which is taking up the cause of these unorganized women as their London brethren did that of the match girls. Yesterday morning another deputation was to wait on the firm, possibly accompanied by some of the council. Meanwhile help is needed. Most of the weavers are single women, but some are helping to keep parents, and some are widows with children. These are in actual need. The need will probably not last long, but help is wanted *now*. However opinions may differ as to the rights of the case, there can be no doubt as to the desirability of its being settled by amicable debate and voluntary agreement—not by the starving into submission of women whose children are crying for food. Any contributions will be received, acknowledged, and forwarded by Miss Clementina Black, Women's Trade Union Provident League, Industrial Hall, Clark's-buildings, Bloomsbury, W.C.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Four hundred Tibetans killed and wounded on Monday, with a loss on our side of the right arm of a colonel and nine wounded Sepoys—such is the telegram which we published yesterday from Simla recording the net result of Colonel Graham's attack on the Jelapla Pass. The disproportion between the loss suffered and the slaughter inflicted suggests the analogy of the butchery of sheep rather than a serious battle. The sheep scattered and fled, and their slaughterers are following them into their country, where the sheep will have their revenge. Here, as elsewhere, our troubles begin when the killing ends. We are not to "butcher and bolt" this time, but slaughter and stay. As the staying place lies on the other side of the Himalayan passes the penalty of staying is a severe although it may be a righteous retribution for the blunder which necessitated the preliminary slaughter.

The Germans seem likely to have the advantage of a little practical experience of the minor delights of annexation on the Zanzibar littoral. Hitherto their establishment of a German Empire over sea has been little better than an affair of opéra bouffe. Prince Bismarck scrawled over various territories on the map of the world in a clear, bold hand, "N.B. This is German." This he called annexation. In reality it was annexation *pour rire*. Hornets' nests, however, are not so easily dealt with, and the attack of the coast tribes upon the Germans at Zanzibar is an earnest of troubles to come. As Italy has her wolf by the ears at Massowah, and England another at Suakin, so Germany seems likely to discover that her Zanzibar favourite is equally disagreeable at close quarters. Of a German Tonkin in Central Africa it may at least be said that it would be heartily welcome at Paris.

Mr. Carnegie, the American millionaire, is nothing if not original. It is the aim of most business men to die rich; Mr. Carnegie's ambition, on the other hand, is to die poor. His wife was presented with an address yesterday at Glasgow congratulating her and her husband on the great good they had done in assisting in establishing Free Libraries; but Mr. Carnegie, in reply, said that his wife and he were determined they would not die rich. On which terms, it is clear, that the Free Libraries had assisted Mr. Carnegie quite as much as he had assisted them. There will be plenty of other persons and causes ready to help Mr. Carnegie in the same way. Indeed, the one objection to his otherwise laudable ambition is that it is so ridiculously easy of accomplishment.

Nothing is more curious in our political discussions than the little weight attached to the argument from our colonies. In Australia there are communities of our own flesh and blood, sprung from the same stock and endowed with the same characteristics as ourselves, living apart from us with the express object, it might seem, of trying experiments in sociology and politics for us. Yet we seldom study the experiments, and almost never profit by them. Take, for instance, the question of free schools. It is argued *à priori* that free schools would dangerously weaken parental responsibility. But as a matter of fact, do they? When we want to know, Government sends some Mr. Matthew Arnold to France and Germany to find out; but not to our own colonies. If it were not true, the absurdity would be incredible.

Let us hope that Governments will be wiser by the time that legislation for the protection of children comes within the sphere of practical politics. A correspondent writes to the *Times* this morning to point out how very stringent are the laws in Australia and New Zealand for removing children from the custody of vicious and careless parents. These laws are said to work well in Australia. Why should they not so also in England? An ounce of colonial experience is worth any quantity of *a priori* speculations, even under the signature of the biggest "B."

From the paragraphs this morning headed "Town and Gown at Cambridge," it seems that "relations between the town and university are becoming strained." This does not mean that there is any revival of the Fifth of November brawls, once celebrated by Tom Taylor in Macaulayesque heroics, but long since relegated to a few freshmen and shopboys. The friction now is between the colleges and the tradesmen. University tradesmen have a bad name, as everybody knows. They have some little ways which are at once the cause and the effect of the vagaries of their undergraduate customers. A raw schoolboy "comes up," puts on a cap and gown, and finds that his name on a piece of paper will bring anything and everything to his rooms. He is treated as if he were Monte Cristo. Obsequious shopmen almost decline ready money. The terms fly; duns arrive; he "goes down," leaving bad debts. A fresh "year" of ignorant and profuse youths comes up, and the tradesman is apt to recoup himself from them. Prices prove deceptive, bills mount up, items are doubled, and accounts sent in more than once. And so the game goes on, and will till all the tradesmen agree to insist on cash payment. Meanwhile, it appears that some of the colleges have begun to deal themselves with their own members. Trinity recently bought out its college cook, and in undertaking its own cuisine opened a grocery store. Caius, it appears, supplies its men with gowns. The tradesmen, aghast, have been protesting at a public dinner. One of them "spoke with shame and regret of the action taken by Trinity College, which noble foundation he had never dreamed would have come to be engaged in trade." As a matter of fact, colleges have always engaged in trade in other ways. Some of them must be market-gardeners as it is. No doubt it will press hard on the honest tradesmen. And the legend, "Licensed dealers in tea, tobacco, and sugar," would look very quaint over Trinity Great Gate. But the University was there first, and has prior rights to the town which it begat and nourishes.

Here is an extract from a missionary's letter from the Victoria Nyanza which gives us a suggestive side light upon the multifarious human activities of the English abroad:—

> The natives in this part are not energetic enough for games, but further south the young fellows are great at a sort of hocky. I am having some footballs out to try them, also bat, trap, and ball.

"Having some footballs out to try them" as civilizing agents in Equatorial Africa is an original idea worthy of Charles Kingsley. Savages might take more kindly at first to English games than to English creeds, and the road to the church may, after all, lie through the cricket-field and the lawn-tennis court.

A Northumbrian gentleman, named Mr. Fawcus, writing to the *Alnwick Guardian*, makes the somewhat audacious proposal to remodel the horse, and make him to some extent a different animal. His idea is that the horse at present is "too stilted an animal."

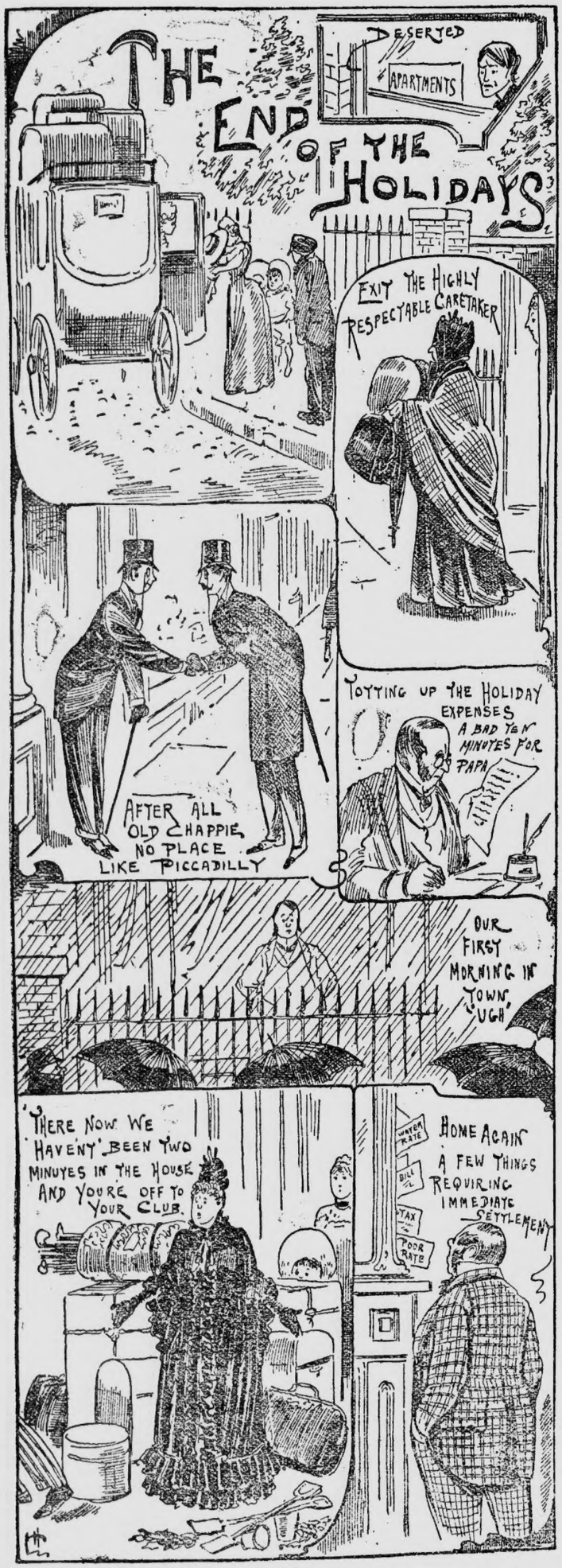
> The task that I would suggest to breeders is the shortening of the metatarsal and metacarpal, the cannon bones by about one-half their present general length, and my reason for wishing to do so is, that I think it would give an increase of both speed and power; for I have noticed that a short cannon bone in cart horses is always associated with a long step and great power, and a long stride is of equal advantage in a thorough-bred for galloping. And giving what you take off the cannon bone, to increase the length of the femur and tibia, the thigh and shin bones would give ease to all the paces.

Mr. Fawcus should draw a picture of the ideal horse of the future and send it round to all breeders as a standard to breed up to. We have clearly not yet appreciated the results of the popularization of the idea of evolutionary development. In old days "to improve upon Nature" was regarded as little short of blasphemy. Now we have Mr. Fawcus and his plans for remodelling that stilted animal, the horse. The march of intellect is really becoming bewilderingly rapid.

The evidential value of dying declarations seems to be as moot a point in law as in theology. "It was," said Mr. Justice Charles, before whom the point cropped up yesterday, "one of the most embarrassing and difficult questions that a judge had to decide." Theologians, not being quite so particular about evidence as judges, feel less embarrassment, and seldom scruple to accept a dying declaration as evidence not only of the person's own belief, but of the truth of the religion in which he professes it. In law the rule is, it seems, that a dying declaration is only to be accepted as evidence when the person making it was in "a settled, *hopeless* (a curiously anti-religious condition this) expectation of immediate death," or when, as another judge has phrased it, he has "given himself up for good." The lawyers agree, it will be seen, with the theologians in attaching special weight to statements made under the shadow of death; but the distinction made by the lawyers is thoroughly unscientific. It would be far more reasonable to accept declarations made when death was nearly come, and to reject those made when it was nearer still. In the former case the excuse for insincerity has gone, but in the latter the time for mental insight has generally gone also. There is force in the retort to some story of death-bed repentance, that the sceptics only wanted men's intellects in their prime, and the theologians were welcome to them in their death.

"The filling of the vacancy on the Scottish bench caused by the death of Lord Craighill will be watched," writes a correspondent, "with keen interest. As a matter of custom the Lord Advocate has always the first refusal of a judgeship, but it is not at all likely that Mr. Macdonald will content himself with becoming a mere Lord Ordinary. Here is what some people suggest as the plan the Government would like to adopt if they had the courage. The vacant judgeship would be given to the Hon. Henry Moncreiff provided his father, Lord Moncreiff, would resign the Lord Justice Clerkship in favour of the Lord Advocate. It so happens that there are no Conservative members of the Scottish bar who have pre-eminent claims to the judgeship, and in any case they could not complain of a shuffle which provided permanently for the Lord Advocate. To give the judgeship to a Liberal Unionist would strengthen the bond between the two parties, and might dispose of the last scruples of the old Whigs of Edinburgh to merge themselves in the Conservative party. Lord Moncreiff could not be blind to the advantages of an arrangement which relieved the heir to his peerage of the necessity of remaining a practising advocate; and it is upon considerations of this kind that knowing ones speculate. Should the Lord Advocate go to the bench he would of course be succeeded by Mr. J. P. B. Robertson,

and the Scottish Solicitor-Generalship would almost certainly go to Mr. Moir Stormonth Darling, who contested Banffshire in 1885. Mr. Darling would be a most acceptable candidate for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's, for he has kept up his interest in his *alma mater*, and is now rector's assessor in the University Court of Edinburgh. Mr. Darling is a tall, handsome man, popular with everybody, and is a sworn friend of the present Solicitor-General for Scotland. They were at school and university together, and were called to the bar upon the same day."


THE END OF THE HOLIDAYS
DESERTED
APARTMENTS
EXIT THE HIGHLY RESPECTABLE CARETAKER
AFTER ALL OLD CHAPPIE, NO PLACE LIKE PICCADILLY
TOTTING UP THE HOLIDAY EXPENSES
A BAD TEN MINUTES FOR PAPA
OUR FIRST MORNING IN TOWN, 'UGH
'THERE NOW WE HAVEN'T BEEN TWO MINUYES IN THE HOUSE AND YOU'RE OFF TO YOUR CLUB.
HOME AGAIN
A FEW THINGS REQUIRING IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT
WATER RATE
BILL
TAX
POOR RATE

HOW TO BEAUTIFY LONDON.

AN ARCHITECT'S SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

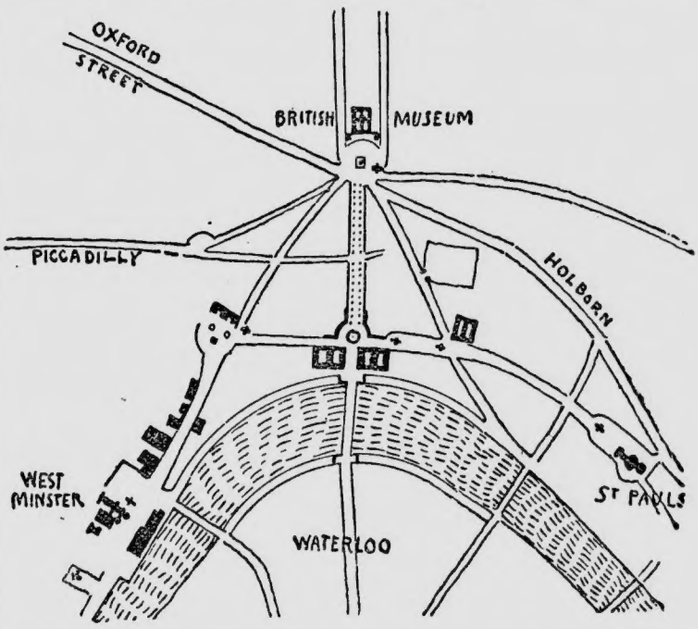
AN architect sends us the following remarks, which he has illustrated by a plan, embodying his suggestions for answering "Ouida's" recent attack on the ugliness of London:—

The Thames is the practically unalterable fact, and of it the reach from London Bridge to Lambeth Bridge is the important segment regarding the City, that below bridge being the Port; the middle of this has the Embankment, which, as we want to be enthusiastic, may be called splendid, forming a symmetrical crescent between Blackfriars and Westminster bridges; balanced on its horns are the two great churches, St. Paul's and the Abbey. Waterloo Bridge, a really fine architectural work, bisects quite mathematically this arc of the river, and Somerset House worthily flanks its entrance to the Strand, which leads right and left to the Law Courts and to the National Gallery. To the north, the apex of an equilateral triangle on this base (the Strand) is the British Museum, fit alike æsthetically and sentimentally to be the focus of London, now in the feeblest of middling streets.

Standing under its wide portico on the steps and looking across to Hawksmoor's church, St. George's, the most monumental parish church in London, I have wished that all the stuffy houses in front might be pulled down, and the Museum opened out to Holborn by a wide "place," St. George's putting out into the area, with its spire forming a foil to the Museum, "mass supporting mass," as Sir Joshua has it, just as the church on Ludgate-hill makes St. Paul's into a picture or St. Martin's composes with the National Gallery.

Waterloo Bridge, leaving the Strand at its centre and at right angles, we have seen, bisects the Embankment, southward it leads to the "Obelisk," the point of convergence for the main routes south of the river. If produced northward it would run precisely into the "place," in front of the Museum, and if formed into a much-needed avenue of liberal space connecting the north and south, would be scenically a splendid composition.

Let us again stand centrally on the steps of the British Museum: at our feet are the trim grass plats and Richard Jefferies's pigeons, outside the screen is the great area to Holborn, with St. George's Church happily breaking a too frigid symmetry; in the centre, transferred from the Embankment, stands by right Pharaoh's Obelisk. Right and left are the main arteries east and west, northwards the streets lead to the stations, straight in front beyond the Obelisk



slopes away to the south sun the new avenue to the river, not too contemptible in width even compared with the Champs Elysées, a four-fold row of trees, for it is short, and of course the Duke of Bedford would give the ground. To this avenue open the Drury Lane and Lyceum theatres: it cuts the Strand at O, the true centre of London, rather than Charing-cross; a large inlaid porphyry circle marks this the Omphalos of the City and the world. Across the Strand the bridge opens, if it stands slightly obliquely not the worse for that—a Greek would have had it so, if not a modern Frenchman, for we can see the beautifully drawn lines of the vanishing arches in perspective; marshalled at the entrance by Somerset House and another block to balance it on the right, the water just seen: beyond the bridge the road is direct to the south obelisk.

Such a street, short and much needed for mere convenience, would, if done nobly, give London an organic system, from which, if the only thing accomplished in a generation, other lines and streets would naturally grow out. Trafalgar-square, if not the "finest site in Europe," with Whitehall, is the best we have to show in London; on one side Kent's Horse Guards and the Admiralty, not yet, fortunately, destroyed; on the other Inigo Jones's banqueting house, the wide road not inadequately leading to Westminster; by the happiest chance a modified St. Martin's-lane would lead on to the focus at the Museum between St. Martin's Church, of which the beauty is recognized, and the National Gallery, not sufficiently appreciated as a work of quiet and cultured taste. Again, a street is required diagonally to the Law Courts. Leaving Holborn in front of the Museum, touching the corner of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and, making its greenery available, it would enter Fleet-street between fine architectural supports in the Law Courts and St. Clement's Danes, Holywell-street of course being thrown into the Strand, and the two churches—admirable to an architect, hideous to Ouida—left as islands.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Ford Madox Brown is at last recovering from an attack of gout that has prostrated him for the past three months. Among the several works on which he is at present engaged is a small reduction of the fourth of his great mural paintings in Manchester, representing "The Establishment of Flemish Weavers in Manchester, 1363."

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I hear that the Reform Committee of the Council of the Royal Academy is still nominally sitting, though actually, for the present, adjourned. It has not, however, proceeded very far with the subject in hand, in face of the long-winded speeches and kindred opposition offered by the opponents of the scheme, who are now, let us hope, in the minority. Apropos of the dogged antagonism to reform of any kind which still animates a few retrogressive members of the Academy, I may quote a letter addressed thirty-six years ago by the late James Ward, R.A., to his colleague, H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., that has recently come into my possession:—

Round-cross Cottage, Jan. 5, 1852.

My dear Pickersgill,—You cannot wish my joining you on the 8th, more than myself, but it is next to impossible. I have, however, written to the President, and the Body, and ardently hope that will have more weight than my single vote. I *abominate* the movement, and shall heartily rejoice in finding *that*, and *every other spirit of innovation DESTROYED.* I am with every feeling of good wishes to you and Mrs. Pickersgill at the present season, dear Pickersgill, yours most sincerely,

H. W. Pickersgill, Esq., R.A. JAMES WARD.

One can almost admire thoroughgoing Conservatism like that; but if that is the spirit that is nowadays to govern the conduct of the R.A., what is to become of progress? It is only reasonable to suppose that the Academy, as a body, will now, by common sense and progression, vindicate its position in the world of art.

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Mr. Solomon J. Solomon is hard at work "composing" his next year's Royal Academy picture. The subject will be the oft-repeated one of "Sacred and Profane Love"—a good opportunity for introducing the nude—but the treatment will be "original," so far as in the subject lies. The canvas is a large one, and will be filled with life-sized figures. These have already been modelled in the wax—the artist's usual preliminary procedure.

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The Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours is to be congratulated on having at length arrived at the end of the worries with a troublesome landlord company which have for the past year or two been absorbing much of its energy. Thanks to the skill of Mr. John Chester and Mr. Theodore Lumley, it will now, like its rival Society, "dally in the pleasant paths of peace."

* * * * *

Encouraged by the success of his lecture on the Royal Academy, Mr. Harry Furniss has been busily engaged of late in writing and illustrating a new one on the humours of portraits and portrait-making. His pen has supplied the wit and his pencil the humour, but it is the former which has by far the sharpest point. His criticisms, I am told, while distinguished by the good humour that was one of the most delightful features of his "Artistic Joke," are of the scathing order. Here, as before, Mr. Furniss becomes the gallery-goer's jocular mouthpiece—a jocund, but unmerciful, Public Prosecutor.

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It is pretty well known in artistic circles that the late Mr. G. W. Reid, Professor Colvin's predecessor in the Print Room of the British Museum, thoroughly revised his great catalogue on the works of Cruikshank—(and, it must be confessed, it wanted revision)—a year or two ago with a view to immediate publication. Several of the best-known "Cruikshank collectors" gave him their aid, and a short time before his death he wrote to me that it was ready for the press. His widow is desirous of dealing with the work, but it now appears to have mysteriously disappeared. It is believed that the late Mr. Reid may have given the revised copy into the hands of one of his many friends, and that it has dropped out of sight. Any information on the subject would, I know, be gratefully accepted. Speaking of Cruikshank, when will his richly-illustrated autobiographical notes be edited and issued by Dr. B. W. Richardson, the literary executor?

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The death of M. Gustave Boulanger removes a prominent figure from one of the foremost ranks of French painters—foremost in popularity, at least, if not in absolute merit. He was a pupil of Paul Delaroche and of Jollivet, and obtained the Prix de Rome—his "blue," as one may call it—in 1849. He at once joined the neo-Greek school that was then forming, out of protest against the cold classicism of David. For a good many years classic-historic genre was his "line," till a visit to Algiers gave an Oriental turn to his mind, and furnished subjects for many of his later canvases. He has often been compared to Gérôme; but, while rivalling him in taste and refinement, he is at once less hard and less powerful in colour than his contemporary. M. Boulanger never contributed to our exhibitions: if I remember rightly, but one of his canvases has ever been publicly shown in England—his "Guide," at the Universal Exhibition of 1871. Most visitors to Paris, however, will recollect his ceiling paintings in the "Foyer de la Danse" at the Opera-house. M. Boulanger was sixty-four years old.

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So highly has the fine collection of Old Masters brought together in the Birmingham Art Gallery by Mr. Whitworth Wallis been appreciated by the public that no fewer than 125,000 admissions have been recorded during the month, and nearly 10,000 penny catalogues have been sold. These penny catalogues are a boon to artisans and artificers—the very people, in fact, for whom collections of examples of the Applied Arts are established, such, for instance, as that at South Kensington. M. H. S.

At Home and Abroad.

The opening night of Mr. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan's new opera, now in rehearsal at the Savoy, will be Wednesday, October 3.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the "Albert Medal of the Second Class" upon Lieutenant Pultenay Malcolm, 4th Ghoorka regiment, in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry displayed by him in attempting to save the life of a comrade who had fallen over a precipice near Dalhousie, East India.

A report has been received from the Ameer Abdurrahman that Ishak Khan has retreated to Tash Kurgan.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sergius and the Grand Duke Paul of Russia were received by the Sultan yesterday at Constantinople, his Majesty subsequently paying them a visit at the Yildiz Chalet.

Dr. William Junker, the explorer of the Congo and the Nile regions, will be in Berlin this week to take part in the deliberations of the Emin Pasha Committee.

A hundred and four convicts were shipped at Saint-Martin de Ré yesterday for transport to French Guiana.

Rains have recently fallen in Victoria, and there has been a heavy downpour in New South Wales, where rain was urgently needed.

The Society of Engineers paid a visit yesterday to the works of the London and South-Western Railway Company at Nine-elms.

A lad named James Mullens was found roasted alive beneath some burning slag at the North East Steelworks, Middlesbrough, yesterday.

An epidemic of fever is raging at Crookhaven, and the Coastguards have been ordered to caution all the captains of the existence of a dangerous epidemic.

The Bishop of Manchester was yesterday, in the Manchester Cathedral, presented with a pastoral staff, which had been subscribed for by the clergy and laity of the diocese.

A plot of ground at Folkestone which the Government proposed to sell for £700 for a Jubilee hospital site, and about which several questions were asked in Parliament last session, was sold by auction yesterday for £3,425.

During the last three months nearly 2,500 foreign Jews have left Odessa under the expulsion law enacted in the spring of this year, and the exodus steadily continues.

Harvest home was celebrated yesterday at the Philanthropic Society's Farm School, Redhill. The society is a hundred years old this year. It claims to have been the first to deal with juvenile crime in a hopeful, systematic way.

Great preparations are being made at Sinaia for the Prince of Wales's visit. The manœuvres of the 2nd Army Corps are to be held between Campino and Baiocoi, on the road to Sinaia, and 30,000 men will join in the march-past at Ploesti.

A distinguished party belonging to the International Geological Society arrived at Bangor yesterday, where they will remain three days, devoting their time to an exploration of the Snowdonian range, and visiting the Bethesda slate quarries, owned by Lord Penrhyn.

The Greek Minister has presented a note from his Government to the Porte seriously protesting against the action of the Turkish authorities in illegally seizing some Greek sponge-fishing vessels. The release of the vessels and an indemnity to the owners are demanded.

Baron de Ville, a French gentleman residing in Bedfordshire, was charged at the Leighton Buzzard police-court yesterday with assaulting a little boy, who, with other children, had been playing on land belonging to the defendant. The bench imposed a fine of £1 and costs.

The annual Lucknow dinner took place last night at the Hôtel Métropole, under the presidency of Lord Napier of Magdala, who proposed "The Memory of our Departed Comrades." Several other toasts were given. There were thirty survivors present.

The cloth-weavers who struck work at the mills of Messrs. J. Wilson and Sons, Leeds, resumed work to-day, an agreement having been arrived at yesterday by which the matters in dispute have been settled, the hands accepting a reduction of one-third upon the new price lists of the firm.

A large meeting was held last night at the Metropolitan Tabernacle in support of the Southwark Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. H. Lafone, M.P., presided, and the chief speakers were the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Canon Wilberforce, and Sir T. Chambers.

The London Baptist Association passed a resolution yesterday to the effect that no candidate for the London School Board ought to receive support from members of Baptist churches who would not oppose any further aid being given to denominational schools from imperial or local funds.

The Newport Liberal Committee have invited Mr. Spicer, of the firm of Spicer Brothers, paper manufacturers, London, to contest the Monmouth Boroughs, in opposition to Sir George Elliot, the present Conservative member, at the next election.

Two cases were heard at the Marylebone police-court yesterday, one against Alfred Boggis, employed by Messrs. Hawes Brothers, bakers, and the other against Jane Ward, baker, both summoned for selling bread otherwise than by weight. The magistrate imposed a fine of 40*s.* and costs and 20*s.* and costs respectively.

A meeting of the committee of the Congregational Union was held yesterday, when a letter was read from the Rev. Griffith John, of Hankow, declining the chairmanship of the Congregational Union, and it was agreed to ask the Rev. Dr. Falding, president of the Yorkshire Independent College, to occupy the chair for the ensuing year.

The English cricket team about to proceed to South Africa consists of Major Warton, the Hon. C. Coventry, Messrs. C. A. Smith, M. P. Bowden, J. H. Roberts, B. A. F. Grieve, E. M'Master, J. Williams, Lohmann, M. Read, Abel, Briggs, Fothergill, and F. Hearne. The team will leave England on the 22nd of November, and will commence the series of matches at Cape Town during the Christmas and New Year weeks.

Police-constable James Taylor, of Nelson, near Burnley, was yesterday committed for trial on a charge of burglary at a shop a few yards from the police station. It was alleged that the constable entered by a window, and that when some people, attracted by the breaking of glass, came to the spot he said he was in wait for a burglar. This story was believed at the time, but later suspicions fell on the constable himself.

Mdme. Tussaud and Sons have acquired two carriages to exhibit side by side with the famous vehicle which Napoleon deserted at Waterloo. The first of these was built for his coronation (with the iron crown of Charlemagne) as King of Italy at Milan, in 1805. The second carriage was the last which the great Emperor ever entered, and constantly was used by him during the six years' exile at St. Helena.

ALARMING NEWS FROM ZANZIBAR.

EUROPEANS IN IMMINENT DANGER.

The *Times* correspondent at Zanzibar telegraphed yesterday some serious intelligence. He says:—"Two German officials and their three servants were murdered at Kelwa last Saturday by native insurgents, but they first killed ten of their assailants. The insurgents then seized the town and rehoisted the Sultan's flag. The Germans at Lindi are also reported to have been murdered, and all Europeans on the coast are in imminent danger. The British Indians are preparing for an exodus *en masse* from the coast towns situate in the German concession."

The German Government has received from Zanzibar advices that virtually confirm a previous telegram as to fighting between the coast Arabs and the Germans. The Sultan has been appealed to to restore peace and order.

The coast tribes who attacked the German settlement at Bogamoyo on the 23rd inst. have retreated inland, and it is reported that a German force will be sent in pursuit in order to punish them.

TRAVELLERS FROM KHARTOUM AT SUAKIN.

IMPORTANT NEWS EXPECTED.

The Emin Relief Committee yesterday received, through their agents from Suakin, dated September 4th, the following communication:—

Ten travellers have arrived from Khartoum; only one has given any information. He states that a Christian, a former Mudir of an Egyptian province, is strongly established on the Delta of Bahr-el-Gazelle, with a very large force of blacks, many of whom had little clothing, but cloth was being made under the white man's direction; that the Khalifa had sent three successive expeditions against this force, but all had returned to Khartoum unsuccessful, and that great alarm existed in Khartoum in fear of the numerous force with the white man. Natives here believe him to be Emin Pasha. The roads to Berber and Khartoum are fairly safe for messengers, and we may have important news at any time. Colonel Rundle has received an insulting reply to his letter to the Khalifa requesting information of the white man, declining to give any news or receive any further communication from Christians.

THE DEFEAT OF THE TIBETANS.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Simla telegraphs under Tuesday's date:—"The latest accounts received from Sikkim show that the Tibetans assumed the offensive a few days ago. Colonel Graham therefore decided to make an attack on the enemy's position yesterday, which resulted in a most complete success. The Tibetans were routed, and their camp captured. Their losses amounted to four hundred killed and wounded. On the British side only ten were wounded, including Colonel Bromhead, who lost his right hand. Colonel Graham bivouacked in the Jelapla Pass last night, and moved forward to-day towards Rinchagong to complete the rout of the Tibetans. It is believed that this action will put an end to the pretensions of the Lamas upon Sikkim."

THE REPORTED ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

NOT FABLE, BUT FACT.

While reserve is maintained respecting the details, a Windsor correspondent gathers that the report published in the *Sunday Times* concerning a narrow escape on the part of the Princess of Wales and party while driving over a railway crossing during her visit to Gmunden, is substantially correct. The Princess, who is an accomplished whip and a fearless huntswoman, was, it is understood, driving four horses, attached to a char-à-banc, when the crossing bar dropped, and cut off her retreat from the line. Her Royal Highness was, however, equal to the emergency, and promptly wheeled her team round to the side of the railway, while the coachman, seizing the heads of the leading horses, held them till the train had passed along. The Princess does not seem to have been at all unnerved by the contretemps, and returned from her drive in the best of spirits.

OFFICERS AND TROOPS ORDERED TO SUAKIN.

General Sir F. Grenfell and Colonel Kitchener, who are on their way back to Egypt from England, will proceed at once on their arrival in Cairo to Suakin. Further reinforcements, which may include some cavalry, will probably be sent thither shortly.

A telegram from Suakin says:—The rebels remain in the same position. They still keep up a desultory fire on the forts, and during the night fire with mounted field-guns. This (Tuesday) morning the enemy's cavalry, numbering about 200 men, appeared to reconnoitre, but retired when fired on by her Majesty's ship *Gannet* and the forts. The Arabs are still erecting earthworks.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S BODYGUARD.

The *Neue Freie Presse* publishes the report of a conversation held between Prince Bismarck and Dr. Franz, president of the Austrian Evangelical Church Council. Two items only are of general interest. The Chancellor, pointing to a small conservatory in the garden of his official residence at Berlin, said that it contained four gendarmes, whose business it was to protect him.

"After Blind's attempt on my life," said Prince Bismarck, "the Emperor insisted that I should have a body-guard. But I sometimes forget these good fellows, and once at Versailles, seeing one of them appear suddenly before me in a corner of my garden, I drew my revolver, thinking he meant mischief."

Referring to the Austro-German alliance, the Chancellor said:—

This was my work exclusively. When I went from Gastein to Berlin, in 1878, with the instrument still unsigned, I was quite resolved to resign if the Emperor did not ratify the treaty. It was ratified, and ever since it has aided my policy.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S COUNTERBLAST.

I hear (says a writer in *Truth*) that Sir Morell Mackenzie's counterblast to the German medicos is to be published on Monday, October 15. It will appear simultaneously in London, Paris, and Berlin, and on Sunday, the 14th, a special issue of the New York *Sun* will contain the whole work. Though Sir Morell has had many restrictions imposed on him, I understand that the book will be interesting not only to doctors but to the public, and the medical details are made intelligible by illustrations. A formidable mass of statistics has been collected, which clearly show how little chance the Emperor Frederick would have had of coming to the throne if he had been left in the hands of the German surgeons.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISITING TOUR.

MORE ABOUT THE FAMOUS DIARY.

The Emperor William set out yesterday on his tour of visits, which will last till near the end of October. His suite is meanwhile a small one, including only his two aides-de-camp and one or two other officials, but before leaving Germany his Majesty will probably be joined by Count Herbert Bismarck, while Count Launay, Italian Ambassador in Berlin, will also repair to Rome at the time of his Majesty's presence there. The Emperor's first object is to return the compliment paid him by his fellow Sovereigns in Germany, who hastened to gather round the Imperial throne, and thus to emphasize the Imperial idea, when his Majesty opened his first Reichstag shortly after his accession. So with this object he has gone first to Detmold, where, as the guest of the Prince, he will enjoy some shooting till Thursday, and then he will pass southwards to Stuttgart, to pay his respects to the King of Wurtemberg. From Stuttgart, according to the present plan, his Majesty goes to the Island of Mainau, in the Lake of Constance, to visit his uncle and aunt of Baden, as well as the Empress Augusta, who will celebrate her birthday there on the 30th of September. From Mainau the Emperor journeys to Munich, and from Munich on October 2 he will travel to Vienna, and be the guest of the Austrian Emperor there till the 9th of the month, when he proceeds to Rome for a stay of about a week. On October 21 he is expected back in Berlin.

Before leaving Potsdam yesterday the Emperor had an interview with Prince Bismarck (who arrived suddenly in Berlin late on the previous night from Friedrichsruhe); and it is not difficult to imagine what was the general subject of their conversation on the eve of a journey which, though personal in the main, must be fruitful of high political results. Count Herbert Bismarck had been previously received by the Emperor. "There can be little doubt (says the *Times* correspondent at Berlin) that, in addition to the aspects of the Imperial journey, the publication of the late Emperor Frederick's Diary also formed the subject of conversation between the young Monarch and his Chancellor. Controversy on this topic is rising ever higher, not only as to the genuineness of the alleged journals, but also as to the propriety of now giving it to the world; but it is needless to say that, with regard to the former question, there is very much less difference of opinion than about the latter. With the former class of objectors, indeed, the wish is clearly father to the thought, and the way in which they argue their case is simply puerile and ridiculous." The *Vossische* is of opinion that the assertion that the present Emperor did not sanction the publication does not imply a doubt of its authenticity, and adds: "Every impartial reader will admit that a person able to invent such a Diary, which bears the stamp of the Emperor Frederick's mind in every line, must be the greatest artist the world has ever seen. Every one who reads the Diary is completely convinced of its genuineness." Some of the evening papers announce that the publication of the late Emperor's Diary will be made the subject of an exhaustive inquiry on the part of the Government.

AN ASSASSIN IN THE PALACE AT BUCHAREST.

It seems that during the whole of last year the King of Roumania lived in imminent daily danger of his life. This has just been discovered (says a *Times* correspondent) through the judicial examination of the madman, named Preda Fantanaro, who about four months ago fired a shot through one of the windows of the Royal Palace in the hope of killing the King. Fantanaro was one of the private detectives employed within the Palace for the King's protection, and he has confessed that during a whole year he carried a dagger and a revolver in his pockets with the set purpose of assassinating the King. The opportunities for doing this occurred pretty frequently, but his nerve always failed him. The examining magistrates have decided that Fantanaro is insane and cannot be prosecuted. The papers found in his lodgings include a number of wild writings which show that he had hallucinations and was animated by a maniacal hatred of Germany and the Germans. His determination to assassinate King Charles had become a fixed idea, and it was solely owing to the most fortunate circumstance of his courage being weak that he did not succeed.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE."

An Austrian commercial journal has recently called attention to the inadequate fashion in which trade-advertisements, price-lists, &c., are rendered into foreign languages. Here are a few choice specimens of English as she is wrote" by the foreigner:—"We take ourselves the liberty to introduce you in the person of Mr. N., our general agent, who is ordered to founder a filial house in your place;" "manufacturer after his own system;" "glassware for housekeepings, drinking, and coffeehouses;" "establishment established 1850;" "soape and parfumeries, ceresin and paraffin for exporting, wax tapers, smooths and adorned, and Christmas-beam-candles;" "depot chemicals pharmaceutical articles of glass;" and "original hats of garume stirium cloth at moderated cost price." These errors are attributed to the fact that mercantile clerks who have acquired a thorough knowledge of foreign languages abroad are the exception, those who have merely acquired a certain knowledge at school the rule; and the head of the firm is not as a rule qualified to exercise a check on documents produced under the influence of a dictionary and the "Handbook of Correspondence in Five Languages." In schools, also, where boys are trained for business, the teachers should give up "Hamlet" and "Phèdre" to private study, and use the newspapers.

A TEACHING UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the need of a Teaching University for London will shortly make its report. The main idea (says the Exchange Telegraph Company) with which the report will deal is whether the London University should form the principal college of the new university, and have attached to it, as affiliated colleges, King's College, University College, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and probably the Inns of Court and the Incorporated Law Society.

THE NEW LIBERAL CLUB-HOUSE AT FULHAM.

The Fulham Liberal Club, who have close upon 1,000 members, recently moved from their small club-house at Walham-green to larger and more spacious premises in the Britannia-road, Fulham, a change necessary on account of the increasing membership. The premises consist of four floors of two rooms each, large, light, and airy, which constitute bagatelle, refreshment, and reading rooms; and a library will shortly be added, to which several donations have been promised. A large garden is behind the above premises, on which it is intended to build a concert-hall capable of seating 500 persons.

For FEUILLETON, see page 13.

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ARRIVAL OF THE MAORI FOOTBALL TEAM.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 26.—The team of Maori Rugby Union football players, which arrived here by the *Cuzco* this morning from Melbourne, consists of six full blooded Maories, fifteen half castes, the other four being of pure European descent, but they were all born in New Zealand. All the players are amateurs in the strictest sense of the word. Since the organization of the team they played nine matches in New Zealand against the leading teams, winning seven and losing two. At Melbourne they played two games, one being won easily the other drawn. At the latter place they entered the field wearing their native mats, some of which are very valuable. The mats were afterwards handed to an attendant. The men drew marked admiration at Melbourne for their fine physique, strength, and remarkable activity. One of their leading players played without his boots.

The names of the members of the team are:—R. J. Warbrick (captain), W. Warbrick, F. Warbrick, Alfred Warbrick, Arthur Warbrick, G. Wynyard, W. Wynward, T. Ellison, Ihimaira (named the Smiler); J. Renne, G. Williams, M. Causland (hon. sec.) D. Gaige, H. Lee, Madigan, Taiaroa, W. Nehua, A. Webster, Elliott, Anderson, Stewart, Maynard, W. Karauria, Goldsmith, and Taare. The manager is Mr. Scott, Mr. Warbrick being initiator of the team.

The members of the team are all in good health, with the exception of Joseph Warbrick, the captain, who broke his leg in June in New Zealand, and is not yet quite well.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince Rudolph yesterday gave up their projected chamois-hunting expedition to Radmer, owing to the bad weather. To-day his Royal Highness will join a shooting party to Mannswoerth. To-morrow the Prince of Wales will probably depart for Pesth.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 25.—A hundred and forty-three fresh cases of yellow fever have been registered here during the past twenty-four hours, eighty-four of the persons attacked being negroes.

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.

LYONS, Sept. 26.—Taken in aggregate, the reports as to the wheat harvest received by the Commercial Congress on Grain show that it is less unfavourable than was at first feared.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

HALIFAX, Sept. 26.—A branch of the Imperial Federation League has been organized at Sydney, Cape Breton.

A MATRIMONIAL RUMOUR.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The *Gaulois* to-day denies the rumour of the approaching betrothal of Prince George of Greece to the Princess Marguerite, second daughter of the Duc de Chartres.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—The Russian Government has agreed to grant an annual subsidy of 11,000 roubles to a private firm who contract to run a line of steamers between the Russian Pacific ports and the Corea, Japan, and China. The vessels in time of war are to be at the disposal of the Government.

PRESIDENT CARNOT AND THE CHAMBERS.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Several of this morning's papers announce that President Carnot will probably address a Message to the Chambers on their re-assembling.

President Carnot, who presided yesterday at a Cabinet Council at the Elysée, goes to Melun to-day, returning to Paris on Sunday. The date of the reassembling of the Chambers has not yet been fixed.

THE CANNON-STREET RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

BOARD OF TRADE REPORT.

The report of the Board of Trade on the causes of the collision at the Cannon-street station, on the South Eastern Railway, on August 24, is issued to-day. The collision was caused (it says) by the driver of the train named Levett approaching the buffer stops at a speed which made it impossible for him to comply with the rule in the service book, that at terminal stations the ordinary stopping must be done by the hand brakes, and the vacuum brake only used by the driver when he sees that the hand brakes will fail to stop the train at the proper place. It was evident from the driver's own admission that he had never intended to stop the train with the use of the hand brake only. The collision would not have occurred but for a failure in the action of the vacuum brake. The occurrence of this collision, it was to be hoped, would induce the directors of the South Eastern Company to proceed faster than by the last brake returns they appeared to be doing with the conversion of the plain into automatic vacuum brakes. It appeared that there was now a tendency in some drivers to enter terminal stations faster than they should do, depending on the continuous brake for being able to stop in time. This tendency could only be checked by station-masters and platform inspectors being called upon to keep a careful watch, and to report all such cases of non-compliance with the rule in the service book.

CHARGED WITH SHOOTING A GIRL.

David Boyd, a draper, of Ayr, was apprehended this morning, charged with shooting Mary McAlpine, a dressmaker, at Ayr, with a revolver. The pair were out walking on a neighbouring moor, and, several hours after the occurrence, Boyd brought the girl to a house, and explained that it was an accident. The bullet entered her ear and came from her mouth. The girl is in a dangerous condition.

INFORMED OF THE DATE OF HIS EXECUTION.

This morning the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, with the under sheriffs, proceeded to the condemned cell in Newgate Prison, where Patrick Kelly now lies under the sentence of death, passed on him by Mr. Justice Charles on Saturday last, for the wilful murder of John Chapman and John Parry, seamen on board the *Erin*, and announced to him that they had fixed his execution to take place on Tuesday, October 9. He received the intimation without remark. Since his condemnation the demeanour of the convict has been exceedingly calm.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was resumed at Cardiff this morning. In moving "that an assurance be conveyed to her Majesty's Government of the support of the commercial representatives of the kingdom in effecting the security of the mercantile marine and the maintenance of the foreign food supply," Sir V. K. Barrington said it was the desire of the London Chamber to raise this question high above all political controversy. As wise men in private life, they insured against contingencies, and why should they not, as wise men, collectively do the same? Colonel Robson (Sunderland), in seconding the motion, said the time had not only come to perfect our national defence, but had long since passed. The resolution on national defence was adopted. Sir Jacob Behrens (Bradford) moved a resolution in favour of the formation of a commercial party in Parliament. The motion was opposed by Mr. J. N. Maclean, M.P., and Mr. Godson, M.P., and after considerable discussion was rejected by 37 votes to 32. A motion advocating the adoption of the decimal system was carried unanimously.

"THE CONSTABLE WAS ENTIRELY MISTAKEN."

A cabinet-maker named Vinaird was charged at Marlborough-street police-court to-day with assaulting a police-constable in Phœnix-street. According to the constable's story, the prisoner and a score of other men were shouting in the street early this morning. He requested them to go away. They proceeded to Charing-cross-road, shouting all the way, and there they surrounded him and prisoner knocked him in the eye. The accused man, on the other hand, denied the constable's story. So far from striking him, he was going to assist him in any attack the roughs might make upon him. He was a respectable tradesman, who could command bail to any amount. The constable was entirely mistaken. The prisoner was remanded on bail.

THE NEW SURREY CHAPEL.

Mr. Spurgeon will open this afternoon the new Surrey Chapel, in Blackfriars-road, a handsome edifice which takes the place of the old chapel where for fifty years Rowland Hill preached, and where also he was buried. The new chapel stands about a hundred yards distant from the historical old building, and the one is a striking contrast to the other. The appearance of the building is handsome and ornate outside—light and chaste in design—and exceedingly comfortable within. The ceiling is a really fine piece of workmanship. There is a gallery on all four sides, and accommodation is provided for 700 people. There are two entrances, with pediment heads, and the centre of the front is surmounted by an enriched pediment with balustraded parapet on either side. The pastor (the Rev. B. Senior) has now about the finest chapel possessed by the Primitive Methodist body. There is a large school room below. The architect of the building is Mr. James Weir, of Victoria Chambers, Westminster.

THE BETTER EDUCATION OF OUR GIRLS.

A scheme for the promotion of evening educational classes is just now being set on foot by the London Young Women's Christian Association. The subjects to be taught will include bookkeeping, shorthand, French, music, dress cutting and draping, ambulance, housewifery, cookery, &c. The classes will be open to all young women, the teaching will be efficient, and the fees moderate. At the larger institutes also a gymnasium is being provided. A list of institutes in all parts of London where these classes are to be held will be forwarded on application to the secretary, 16A, Old Cavendish-street, endorsed "Educational classes."

AFTER THE FUNERAL.

At the funeral in Paris of M. Boulanger, the painter, there were present in Italian costumes many of the men and women who had been employed by him as models. After the ceremony they repaired to a wine-shop, where they dined. All went well up to the close of the repast, when a discussion arose on the artistic merit of the deceased. A model named Canali spoke disparagingly of Boulanger, and by doing so exasperated another model, Colla Santo. The party had been drinking a good deal of wine, and all were much excited. Colla Santo pulled out a poignard knife, and rushing on Canali stabbed him between the shoulders. The wounded man is not expected to recover, and his assailant is in custody.

IS THE MONUMENT SAFE?

Yesterday we briefly chronicled the fact that a portion of the Monument had fallen, happily without injuring any person. It is probable that the authorities will now carefully inspect the structure, and do their best to guard against possible accidents in the future. For just 211 years Wren's erection, which is loftier than the pillars of Trajan and Antoninus in Rome or that of Theodosius in Constantinople, and has the reputation, indeed, of being the loftiest and finest isolated column in the world, has met the sunshine and the storm. More trying still was the vibration caused by the carts and waggons which, before old London Bridge was demolished, passed all day long within a dozen feet of its base. Nothing illustrates more forcibly our rare freedom from earthquakes than this long immunity; though such a shock as that which rent houses and church walls in Essex, and brought down the massive spire of the Congregational church in Colchester four years ago, could hardly fail to prove fatal to this slender Doric column, which is supported by a base of no more than twenty-one feet square, and has always been considered to stand in a very unfavourable position. Not much has been done to the column since its erection in the way of repairs. Repairing the Monument, indeed, is always a work of great difficulty. Some comfort may be derived from the opinion of Mr. Elmes, the architect, who some sixty years since declared his opinion that such is its scientific construction that it may yet bid defiance to anything short of earthquakes for centuries to come.

As Mr. Herbert Lloyd, J.P., with his two daughters, were returning along the Swansea valley to Kilybebyl Hall from Atwen, last night, four men jumped over a fence and made a savage attack upon him, and attempted to rob him of his watch and money. The young ladies raised an alarm, at which the men scampered off.

BANQUETING THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

ALL-ROUND CONGRATULATIONS.

Both English and Colonial cricketers were thoroughly represented at a dinner which Mr. F. H. Dangar, president of the New South Wales Cricket Association, gave last night at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, in honour of the sixth Australian team. In proposing the toast of the evening, the host thought that, taking all things into consideration, the results of the present tour were satisfactory, especially as the team left the colonies somewhat under a cloud. They had perhaps heard a good deal about the frequent visits to England. His friend Mr. M'Donnell told him that four years would elapse before another team came over here. How people could say these visits were too frequent he could not understand, and he gave as a proof the scenes at the recent Surrey match. He certainly thought the team had played too many matches, and he was confident that it was only the number that were completed in two days which enabled them to get through their engagements. He coupled with the toast the names especially of the two great bowlers—Messrs. Ferris and Turner—and mentioned Mr. Blackham's name as an instance of the great time that cricket is retained by a player, this gentleman having been over here with all the teams. The toast was drunk amid great enthusiasm. Mr. M'Donnell, the captain, replied. They thoroughly appreciated the kindness shown them, and would always look back with their most pleasant recollections to the 1888 trip.

Subsequently the Australian captain briefly gave "The Cricketers of England," which was responded to by Lord Harris, who said that he would rather Mr. Walter Read or Mr. G. F. Vernon had been entrusted with this task than himself. As to the present tour, he thought all sides should be congratulated. The visitors had done what had only been accomplished once before in England—namely, beating the mother country—and it had also done what no other team had recorded—that is, beating England at Lord's. Of late England had almost retrieved their loss, but the successes were darkened by the absence from the Australian side of so sound a batsman as Mr. Jones. They were all glad to see Mr. Blackham here a sixth time. On behalf of English cricketers he congratulated the side on the good game they had played. While good teams were to be got together in either quarter of the globe the cricketing public would insist upon these tours. They had drawn Englishmen all over the world so close together that in darker times there would be no combination possible that would be able to loosen the bond thus formed.

A MINIMUM SALARY OF £1,250 A NIGHT.

Mdme. Patti (says *Truth*) has concluded a contract to return to Buenos Ayres next year, at a minimum salary of £1,250 per night, and a further share of the receipts after a certain sum is taken. She expects to sail about March 5, and to give at least thirty-two performances before she comes back to Craig-y-Nôs in mid-August.

CONSTABLE AND COWARD.

A police-officer, attempting to arrest a thief in Bermondsey, sent for another constable, but instead of assisting his comrade he allowed the struggle to proceed. Assistance was ultimately rendered by some passers-by, and the prisoner, who has been several times convicted and is a dangerous character, was taken into custody. On Monday a notice appeared in the police orders intimating that the constable had been called upon to resign for "cowardice in failing to render assistance when called upon by another constable, who was in charge of a violent prisoner, by whom he was seriously assaulted," and further stating that the discharged constable was considered unfit for the police force.

Lord Salisbury will visit Edinburgh on November 29, on the occasion of the Scottish National Union of Conservative Associations, and will address a meeting in the evening in the Corn Exchange. On the following day he will receive addresses, and make a speech in reply.

Mr. Goschen will arrive at Aberdeen on the 30th prox., and in the evening will address a public meeting; on the following day he will receive a number of addresses from Liberal Unionist associations, and will be present at a banquet in his honour given by the local Unionists.

The Postmaster-General and Mrs. Raikes have arrived on a visit to Mr. Hume Dick at Humewood, County Wicklow.

The court-martial at Portobello Barracks is at present confined to the charges of neglecting to attend parade, and of holding a mock parade.

The body of a young woman was washed ashore at Dover last night. Her face was covered with blood.

Lord Ardilaun was much better yesterday, and is rapidly regaining strength.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, Dr. Goulburn, has placed his resignation in the hands of Lord Salisbury, and it has been accepted by his lordship.

Sir James Hannen, president of the Probate and Divorce division, sat as Vacation Judge at Queen's Bench Judges' Chambers yesterday, for the first time for twenty years.

The Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen arrived in London yesterday.

The Chapel Royal, Savoy, which has been closed for several weeks, will be reopened on Sunday.

Mr. Richard King Foster, a leading Oxfordshire agriculturist, residing at Wendlebury, near Bicester, in coming downstairs last night, fell and sustained such serious injury that death ensued shortly afterwards.

A woman was arrested last night in connection with the Canonbury murder. It is presumed that she may know something about a threatening letter written to Mr. Wright. She is detained at the police-station pending inquiries.

Chief Annosothkah, of the Mohawk tribe of North American Indians, has arrived in England, with a view of making a tour and delivering addresses in support of the missions of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

The nine hours' strike of the Flintshire colliers has suddenly collapsed. The owners gave them the alternative of working ten hours, or they would close the colliery. The work was accepted.

A Merthyr Tydvil telegram states that Mr. G. W. E. Russell will not come to Merthyr to compete with another Liberal candidate. Mr. Foulkes Griffiths, between whom and Mr. Pritchard Morgan the contest will evidently take place, is expected to arrive at Merthyr to-morrow.

Lord Tennyson, though in excellent health for a man who will next year rank as an octogenarian, is not disposed to face the coming winter, whether at Aldworth or in the more favoured clime of Farringford. He is making arrangements for spending some months on the Riviera, whither he will be accompanied by Lady Tennyson

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

OPERATORS BUSY WITH THE SETTLEMENT.—FURTHER ADVANCE IN HOME RAILS.

There is a strong demand for accommodation in the open market this morning in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement, and rates are very firm. Day-to-day money, which is not much wanted, is easy, but for advances over the settlement the charges range from 3½ to 4 per cent. On the Stock Exchange securities with a margin loans are made for the fortnight at rates ranging from 4 to 5 per cent., a considerable business being done at about the middle figure. The discount rate is firm, and some brokers now quote 3¾ per cent. as the lowest for discounting three months' bank paper. Rumours are still current of withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England, but whether gold is taken or not the market will in all probability present a firm appearance for the next five or six days at least, if not until after the release of the October dividends.

Stock Exchange operators are chiefly occupied with the arrangements in connection with the settlement of a heavy account, and there is little time or disposition to enter into fresh business on a large scale. Carrying-over rates, though generally higher, as anticipated, are not in many instances onerous, and the tone of markets generally is fairly good. In the Home Railway market some new business has been transacted, and the advance has made further progress. The contango rates here are nearly all 1-16 to ⅛ higher than at the middle of the month settlement, the chief exception being Sheffield Deferred, which is a little scarce, bargains being carried over at even to 1-16 contango. The heaviest contango is that of ½ to ⅝ on North Eastern. Foreign Government Bonds are practically unaltered. In this department the charges for carrying over stocks are generally only about ½ per cent. higher than a fortnight ago, notwithstanding an advance in the Bank rate in the meantime of 1 per cent. The charge on Russian Bonds, however, is much lighter, being 1½ to 2½ against 3 to 4 per cent. American Railways are quiet and without special feature, apart from a smart recovery in Union Pacific shares. The carrying-over rates range from 5½ to 6½ per cent. Grand Trunk and Mexican Railway issues are carried over on much the same terms as a fortnight ago, and there is an advance in values in the latter department. Anglo-American Telegraph stocks continue to rise.

After a steady opening, the tone on the New York Stock Market yesterday was generally strong, and prices advanced ½ to 2, Vanderbilt stocks being the feature. Later on, however, the bears sold down Southern stocks, and the early gains were gradually lost. The tone then became feverish and unsettled, and so remained until the close, although some recovery took place during the last hour.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing prices:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: North Eastern 1⅜, Brighton Deferred ¾, Great Eastern and South Eastern Deferred ⅝, Caledonian and Midland ⅜, Hull and Barnsley and Sheffield Deferred ¼, and North Western ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Greek 1881 ¼, and Peruvian 1870 and 1872 ⅛. *Declined*: Hungarian Gold ¼, Uruguay Bonds ¼, and Italian ⅛.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Union Pacific 1¼, Louisville and Nashville ⅜, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary, Wabash Preference and Mortgage ¼, Erie, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and Northern Pacific Preference ½, Norfolk and Western Preference ¼, Central Pacific, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Pennsylvania and Ohio First Mortgage ⅛.

As regards Canad an and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Mexican First and Second Preference ¾, the Ordinary ⅝, and Canadian Pacific ¼. *Lower*: Grand Trunk Guaranteed ¼, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16.

Anglo-American Telegraph Ordinary ½, the Preference ¼, Mason and Barry, Direct United States Cable, Allsopps and Spratts ¼, but De Beers and Kimberley Central shares are down ¼, and Rio Tinto ⅛

The directors of Gympie Great Eastern Gold Mining Company (Limited) have received a cablegram from the mine dated September 25, giving the result obtained during the past month—namely, twenty-four days' crushing, 540 tons, 1,069 ounces. Value of the gold, £3,740. Profit, £2,600.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—More doing at firmer prices. Sales, 10,000; impor since Friday, 19,000, including 13,000 American. Futures firm at advance of fou points for near and two for distant.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅛	⅛
New Consols 2¾	97⅛	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	99½	100
LocalLoan Stock	102	¾
New 2½ per. Cent	94⅛	¼
India 3½ per Cents	104¼	¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	71⅛	⅛
Egyptian Guar.	99¼	100¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 5¾	111	12
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101	2
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	110½	11
Liverpool	110½	11
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2
Do. Hard Dols	70	1
Do. Treasury	93⅛	9½
Austrian Gold	91	3
Do. Silver	87	9
Brazilian 1875	103	4
B. Ayres 6p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas I.	64	⅛
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92½	3½
Do. B.	91⅛	2
Egypt. State Don.	101½	2
Do. Unified	84⅜	¾
Do. Preference	102½	¼
Do. Daira Sanieh	71¼	80
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82½	3
Do. 4½p.c. Rnts	103¼	4¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	79¼	80¼
Hung. Gold Rente	83½	¼
Italian	95¼	6
Mexican Convertec	39⅜	40⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c 7	1⅜	⅜
Do. 6 p.c.	2⅝	⅝
Portuguese	6¼	⅛
Russian 1873	98½	⅜
Spanish 4 p. c.	75⅜	¼
Turkish 1854	100	2
Group 1	25¼	6¼
Group 2	15⅜	16⅛
Groups 3 and 4	15¼	⅜
4½ p. c. 1871	85	½
5 p. c. Defence	97¼	8¼
5 p. c. Priority	81	3
Uruguay Unified	75¼	¼
Virginia Funded	45	2
U.S. 4½ p.c.	108½	9½
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	111¼	½
Great Eastern	71¼	2¼
Great Northern	117	18
Ditto A	103¼	4½
Great Western	150⅜	⅜
Hull and Barnsley	33	¼
Lanc. and York	119	20
Brighton(Ordinary)	143	5
Do. A	133⅛	⅞
Chatham(Ordinary)	24¼	⅛
Do. Preference	103	½
North Western	170⅛	⅜
South Western	138	9
Manchester & Shef.	72	4
Do. A.	38⅛	⅝
Met. Consolidated	74½	5
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	35	½
Midland	134¼	5
North British	130¼	1¼
North Eastern	161½	2
North Stafford	111	13
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	111½	¼
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	59⅛	⅝
Cen. Pacific Shares	35¼	6
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	61⅛	⅛
Denver & R. Grande	20	¼
Do. Pref.	55	½
Illinois Shares	121	2
Lake Shore	104	⅛
Ohio & Mississipp	24¼	5¼
Louis. and Nash	60	¼
Mex. Cen. Bonds	67⅛	8
Do. Nat "A"	63	½
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12	½
N. Y. Cen. Shares	111¼	12¼
New York Ontario	17⅞	⅜
Erie Shares	30	¼
Do. Sec. Mort.	103¼	¼
Norfolk & West. Pre	57¼	8¼
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	41¼	½
North. Pacific Pref	60¼	¾
Pennsylvania Sh.	56½	7
Phil. and Read. Sh	26⅜	⅛
Union Pacific Shares	61¼	2¼
Wabash Preferred	27	½
Do. Gen. Mort.	44	5
Grand Trunk Sh.	12⅛	⅛
Do. First Pref.	67⅓	⅓
Do. Second Pre	46¼	¾
Do. Third Pref.	21⅛	7⅛
Do. Guaranteed	70¼	1¼
Mexican Ordinary	49¼	½
Do First Pre	122⅛	⅛
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	81¼	¼
Lombardo-Venetian	9	¼
Varna 3 per cent	7¼	⅛
Nitrate Railway	24⅞	5⅞
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13¼	14¼
City Bank	20¼	1½
Consolidated Bank	7⅛	9¼
Imperial Otto	12	⅛
London and County	83⅛	6⅛
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7⅛
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	50⅜	1½
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	3⅜	⅛
Mysore shares	1¼	⅛
Ooregums	1⅛	9 11
Cape Copper	5¾	⅛
Namaqua	3⅛	⅛
Mason and Barry	12⅛	¾
Rio Tinto	23⅜	⅛
Montana £1 shares	1 11	15 13 11
De Beers	30⅜	1⅛
Kimberley Cent	35	½
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	47¾	8¼
Do. Pref.	78	½
Brazilian Submarine	13	⅛
Direct Unit. States	10⅛	¼
Eastern	12¼	½
Ditto Extension	12½	13⅛
United Telephone	13¼	½
Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅛	⅜
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. On.	195	200
London Street	13	14
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17	18
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	261	6
New River, New	349	54
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal	166	71
W. Middlesex	265	73
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	231	5
Imp. Continental	209	12
South Metropolitan	306	11
Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	¾	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	⅜
Guinness and Co.	310	12½
Hotchkiss	10	½
Bryant and May	12¼	13⅛
Spratt's Patent	9⅞	10⅛
P. and O. Steam	65	8
Royal Mail Steam	61	6
Nat. Discount Co.	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	19½	20
Suez Canal	83¼	9¼
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	41	5

FREE ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS IN PRINCES' HALL.

The Saturday and Monday "Pop" season is about to commence at St. James's Hall, but these are not to be the only popular concerts in Piccadilly during the winter. The directors of the Wesleyan Mission in the West-end have taken Princes' Hall for every Saturday night, and here there will be given a series of popular orchestral concerts—popular for two reasons: first, because they will be free, and next because the programme will always include selections from standard oratorios, symphonies, and selections. The band is composed of fifty instrumentalists, including many well-known professionals, and some popular soloists will contribute to the vocal part of the programme. The season opens on Saturday, October 6, for which occasion Mr. Heath Mills, the conductor, has arranged an attractive programme. The objects of these free concerts is to provide an evening's music of the very best kind for the hundreds of assistants and others in the great West-end establishments, who find that Saturday evening is practically the only evening in the week when they can get away to any entertainment. The same orchestra, only augmented in numbers, plays at Mr. Hugh Price Hughes's Sunday evening service in St. James's Hall; and a choral society, with some eighty to one hundred members, who will give monthly concerts at Wardour Hall, is another feature in the musical department of the mission.

ANOTHER FIRE IN THE EUSTON ROAD.

A destructive fire broke out at a quarter to three this morning at the manufactory and store of Mr. H. Dunhill, tarpaulin and sack manufacturer, at 125 and 127, Euston-road. The fire found plenty of inflammable materials, and raged fiercely for some time, causing great damage. The official report is couched in the following terms:—"Called at 2.40 A.M., Wednesday, to 125 and 127, Euston-road, N.W., to the premises of H. Dunhill, tarpaulin and sack manufacturers; cause of fire unknown; contents insured in the Phœnix; insurance of building unknown; back building of three floors, about 35 ft. by 25 ft., used as manufactory and stores, and the contents, nearly burnt out and the roof destroyed, ground floor and the front shop projecting and the contents damaged by smoke and water, and skylight broken; 129, ditto, R. F. Baker, coffee-house keeper, contents Phœnix; roof slightly damaged by breakage."

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN ON TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Sir George Trevelyan presided last night at a meeting of the Scottish Permissive Bill Association, in the City Hall, Glasgow. He said the country was now with the temperance party, just as twenty-five years ago what was then called the country was against them. Popular representation had one supreme merit, that under it they knew the people closely, and now those who had been temperance reformers in the old and evil days knew that the people wanted to get the control of the liquor traffic, and they meant to get it. The upper classes bought what wine and beer they wanted, and consumed it at home; they would never consent to have a public-house close at hand, into which their sons and servants could go and drink. Imagine if the Duke of Westminster was to turn the corner houses of Belgrave-square and Grosvenor-square into gin palaces. Yet if he did so, the inhabitants of those aristocratic regions would only be living under the same conditions of life as the enormous mass of the people of this country were obliged to live, whether they liked it or not. The Local Government Bill was made the occasion for asserting a privilege such that, it once it was accepted, they might bid good-bye for ever to temperance reform. If that proposal were carried into effect it would saddle the country with a fresh national debt of enormous magnitude—a debt that would have to be paid off before the people could get the control of the traffic into their own hands.

THE TERRIBLE MURDER NEAR GATESHEAD.

No arrest has yet been made in connection with the murder of Jane Beatmoor at Birtley Fell, near Gateshead, on Saturday night. An active search has been made by the police for the missing man. It is believed that, if alive, he is somewhere in the vicinity. With this view, the authorities have had the disused coalpits in the neighbourhood thoroughly searched, and all the cornfields and outhouses for miles round have undergone the closest investigation. Dr. Phillips saw the body yesterday afternoon, and made a searching examination of the wounds, to see if they bore any resemblance to the injuries inflicted on the Whitechapel victims. The result of the examination, and the effect it had upon the doctor's mind, were, of course, not made known, but it is reported that the authorities have little belief in the theory that the murderer had any connection with the events in London. In the case of the woman Chapman, it will be remembered that the perpetrator of the crime displayed a certain amount of anatomical knowledge in the horrible dissection he practised on the body; but in the case of the woman Beatmoor the murderer was clumsy in his method, and appears rather to have overcome his victim by brute force. The resemblance in two cases, however, is striking in the common fact that the wounds were made in the same parts of the body, and in both instances a mere fraction of the mutilation which took place would have been sufficient to have accomplished the murderer's object if killing was his only desire. Ever since the murder was discovered, the police have been endeavouring to discover a man who, it is said, kept company with the deceased. He has not been at his lodgings since Friday. No reason can be assigned for his sudden disappearance. A man answering in almost every particular the description of the person the police want in connection with the murder is said to have been seen at Byers-green Colliery about seven o'clock on Sunday morning. The man was in a cabin near the coke ovens, and when first observed was in a sitting posture, either whetting or cleaning a large knife on the leather of his boot. The stranger inquired the time and disappeared suddenly. The distance from the scene of the murder to Byers-green is about fourteen miles.

OUR CONTINENTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast and Western of France Railway Companies have decided to continue their double, or daily, tidal service each way between Newhaven and Dieppe this year, up to and including Tuesday, the 16th of October, instead of the service terminating at the end of the present month, as originally fixed, with corresponding trains on either side in connection with the boats.

The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company announce an important alteration in their Continental service viâ Queenborough and Flushing. On and after the 1st of October the boat express train in connection with the day mail boat to Flushing will leave Victoria Station at 7.50 A.M., instead of 7.15 A.M. as hitherto. The night mail service will undergo no alteration, leaving at 8.30 P.M. as usual. The departure from Holborn Viaduct and St. Paul's (City Stations) is five minutes earlier in each case.

HATCHARDS, Booksellers, 187, Piccadilly, W. All the New and Standard Books. Discount 3d. in the shilling. Post orders promptly executed.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

In London last week 2,463 births and 1,298 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 248 and the deaths 109 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The annual death-rate per thousand from all causes, which had been 16.0 and 16.2 in the two preceding weeks, declined last week to 15.8, a lower rate than has prevailed in any week since the 3rd of July last. During the twelve weeks ending on Saturday last, the death-rate averaged 16.2 per 1,000, and was 3.6 below the mean rate in the corresponding periods of the ten years 1878-87. The deaths registered last week in twenty-eight great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 18.0 per 1,000 of their aggregate population.

DRAWN INTO A MILL DAM.—At Selkirk yesterday morning Robert Brodie, a tweed finisher, employed at Dunsdale mill, jumped into the water. He was drawn into the dam by the wheel, and although immediately taken out he died soon after, both legs being broken and the body otherwise crushed.

DROWNED WHEN SALMON FISHING.—News has reached Nottingham of the death of Dr. Alfred Claude Taylor, one of the leading practitioners of the town, while on a holiday in Inverness-shire. On Monday the deceased was salmon-fishing, when he slipped off a rock, and being swept away by the stream, was drowned.

A FATAL LEAP INTO THE THAMES.—Some excitement was caused yesterday afternoon by a woman who divested herself of her shawl and bonnet and leaped from the centre stairs of the Royal Naval Hospital, at Greenwich, into the river. Several boats, including one manned by river police, went quickly to her rescue, but she sank before they could reach her.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO FOUR WORKMEN.—A serious accident happened to a party of workmen who were engaged yesterday afternoon in taking down a switchback railway at Ashton-lane Grounds, Birmingham. A portion of the structure consisting of heavy beams suddenly fell, and four men were knocked down. One of them was badly injured internally, another had his thigh fractured, and two others were hurt about the head and face.

SMUGGLING AT HARWICH.—William Whitman, a sailor, was convicted at Harwich yesterday of smuggling 31 lb. of tobacco and 2½ lb. of cigars on the steamship *Stork*, which arrived from Hamburg. The tobacco was found by the examining officer, in the lining of the ship, where it had been secreted, holes having been cut in the lining, and the tobacco tied to strings and let down. He was fined £21 and costs, and in default went to prison for three months.

THE PESTH OPERA HOUSE.—The alarming reports circulating in Vienna late on Monday night to the effect that the splendid new Opera House at Pesth had been destroyed by fire, fortunately turn out to have been without any substantial foundation in fact. The news created great excitement in Pesth as well as Vienna; and in the former city the neighbourhood of the Opera House was visited till after midnight by crowds of the curious, who found it was a false alarm.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers relieved in the third week of the current month was 91,646, of whom 55,316 were indoor and 36,330 outdoor paupers. The total number relieved shows an increase of 1,994 over the corresponding week of last year, 5,015 over 1886, and 5,929 over 1885. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 966, of whom 783 were men, 155 women, and 28 children under sixteen.

REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1888, when there was a balance of £7,647,072, to September 22, 1888, were £36,815,181, against £36,610,345 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,950,107. The net expenditure was £38,502,811, against £38,430,844 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on September 22, 1888, amounted to £3,393,228, and at the same date in 1887 to £3,515,608.

WOULD RATHER BE FLOGGED DAILY.—A letter-sorter named Roberts was committed to the assizes by the Manchester stipendiary yesterday on a charge of stealing letters containing money. The prisoner, who is a young man, returned from his honeymoon last week, and in consequence of previous suspicions a test letter, containing three half-sovereigns, was made up, which he was subsequently found to have stolen. He begged hard to be dealt with summarily, saying he would rather be flogged as a garotter daily for a month than be sent to the assizes.

DEATH OF A LONDON JOURNALIST.—We regret to announce the death, early yesterday morning, after a long and distressing illness, of Mr. A. R. Cooke, an able and highly-respected member of the metropolitan press. The deceased was for many years on the parliamentary reporting staff of the *Daily News*, which he left to undertake the sub-editorship of the *Guardian*—a post held by him up to the time of his death. He was also for several years an active and useful member of the committee of the Newspaper Press Fund, to which he was a liberal contributor. He leaves a widow, five sons, and a daughter.

WELSH SYMPATHY WITH THE IRISH PARTY.—At a meeting of Welsh Liberals held at Cymmer yesterday, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—"That this meeting condemns as a direct incitement to crime and outrage the attempts by the Government to fetter the liberty of the Press, to suppress public meetings, and to hinder legitimate combination in Ireland. It declares its belief that only by the establishment in Ireland of a Legislature dealing with exclusively Irish affairs can the just needs of that country be met. This meeting congratulates Mr. John Dillon, M.P., upon his release from prison, and trusts that his health may soon be restored to him, and that his life may be long spared to be devoted, as it ever has been, to the welfare of his country; and it expresses its earnest hope and belief that the day will soon dawn when prosperity shall be restored to Ireland, by the grant of Home Rule, under the guidance of our great leader."

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—North-easterly breezes, light or moderate; fair generally, cold at night.

HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 5 h. 9 m. After. 5 h. 26 m.

Noon to-day Yesterday

Noon to-day Yesterday

SUN Rises 5h. 55m. Sets 5h. 47m. MOON—Last Qr. ☾ 28th, 8h. 30m. Mg.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, September 26, 1888.—Fine, with light breeze.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

WHY NOT REMODEL RAILWAY STOCKS?

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE EDITOR OF THE "STATIST."

THE holders of British railway ordinary capital have had placed before them the suggestion that their stock should be exchanged for two classes—the one to receive a fixed rate of dividend, and the other to secure the reversion of any excess of dividend over such fixed rate. The *Statist* has advocated this plan, and worked out the figures in order to demonstrate that it would exactly suit the present requirements of the Stock Exchange and benefit the present holders of ordinary stock. In order to ascertain the particulars of this new plan of conversion a representative waited on the editor of the *Statist* and obtained an interview.

"What, in brief, is the scheme put forward by the *Statist*?"—"The scheme is a very simple one. Since Mr. Goschen's conversion of Consols, and the shifting of investments consequent on the disinclination of many holders of Consols to accept the new platform of yield, investors have sought high-class securities one after the other, and with the growth of population, and the absence of corresponding increase of interest-bearing securities, all gilt-edged stocks have appreciated to unprecedentedly high prices, and the process appears likely to continue. Railway ordinary stocks came in for a share of the demand, but in their present form they are not altogether liked by the conservative investor; and they are not in favour with the investor who buys speculatively on the chance of a better yield in the event of improved trade or other favourable causes. At the present moment there is a great demand for railway preference securities, as may be gauged by the fact that 4 per cent. preferential stocks, contingent on the earnings of each year, stand at and over 125 per cent. The fact of a speculative stock being in demand is evidenced by a deferred stock, which has never paid a dividend, and with the chance of securing one very remote, being quoted at 39; and also by the fact that 'Vestas,' or the deferred stock of the Railway Investments Company—a corporation which has on a small scale carried out the principle of buying London and North Western, Midland, North Eastern, and Glasgow and South Western stocks, giving shareholders in the trust a 4 per cent. stock and another stock to represent the reversionary value of the contingent rights over 4 per cent. earned—are quoted at 30, although for the twelve months ending June 30 last the dividend paid was only 4*s.* It will be seen at once that the investment class and the speculative class of stocks which would be created by giving the holder, say, of London and North Western Ordinary stock £100 of a 4 per cent. preferential ordinary and £100 of deferred contingent rights stock, would supply the requirements of the two parties."

"Would this not be simply watering the capital?"—"That theory has been put forward by a contemporary, but it is apparently based on a misconception. It is not a new creation of capital. It is simply a different method of distributing the dividend on the ordinary stocks. No one is hurt by it, and direct benefits are conferred upon the holders. In the first place holders of ordinary stocks in their present form are not hurt by it, because, although by the scheme they would receive £100 of deferred and £100 of contingent rights stock, they would in respect of their ordinary holding receive exactly the same rate of dividend as if the stock remained as at present. The benefit conferred would arise (1) in the more marketable forms of securities obtained; and (2) in the appreciation of the value of what was represented by the existing ordinary stock, because two new classes of stock are created, both of which would be in greater demand than the present ordinary stock quoted at an unwieldy price. The Stock Exchange should regard the suggestion with favour, inasmuch as instead of £100 of stock not altogether liked by conservative investors, and too heavy for speculative investors to regard with favour, there would be two £100's, one of which would be in greater demand by the former class, and the other by the latter."

"Give an instance."—"Let us take Midland stock as an illustration. The quotation in its present form is approximately 134. If two £100's of the different stocks were given, the one might be placed, say, at 120, and I name that figure because 125 is perhaps too high to fix at the present moment. Deducting 120 as the value of the 4 per cent. preferred portion, there would be left 14 as the price of the contingent rights stock. In respect of the twelve months to 30th June, 1888, the dividend on Midland stock was £4 17*s.* 6*d.*, so that a contingent rights stock may be quoted at 14 getting 17*s.* 6*d.* of dividend. Now, the idea of a stock with a dividend of 17*s.* 6*d.* standing at 14 is absurd. With the reversionary rights to any increase in dividend—of which there is more probability than otherwise—such a stock should be worth at least 30, so that if the *Statist's* suggestion were acted upon there would be the chance of an appreciation of 16 points in the value of the security as it now stands."

"Would this scheme not interfere with the voting power?"—"Naturally the voting power would have to be adjusted in a different manner to that which now prevails, but that is a question for the shareholders under legal advice to decide upon."

"Would it not be necessary to secure the assent of Parliament to the suggestion you make?"—"Undoubtedly so, and there ought to be no great difficulty in taking the necessary legal steps and securing the assent of Parliament to the scheme. It simply rests with the stockholders to put forward their wishes and instruct the directors to take the steps necessary."

"What practical steps should the shareholders take to have your suggestion adopted?"—"I imagine that their first move would be to ascertain whether there was a majority in favour of the scheme, and if there were, it could be carried out. It has been asked whether or not the *Statist's* suggestion implies that it should be optional for holders to have their stock dealt with as proposed, but I am of opinion that it would be in their best interests to have the creation of the new stocks compulsory for the reasons I have already stated."

"What benefit would it be to a man who holds ordinary stock as an investment?"—"If he is content with the investment, both from the conservative and speculator's point of view, he does not alter his position in the receipt of dividend. The benefit arises from the fact that the double nominal amount of stock would have a greater market value than the present single form of stock."

"Apparently the *Statist's* scheme then is not the same as the creation of preferred and deferred stocks such as those of the Sheffield and London and Brighton?"—"Just so. The *Statist* really proposes the distribution of the dividend in two forms. £100 stock of the Brighton Company can at the option of the holder be divided into £50 of a stock entitled to receive 6 per cent., and then anything over 6 per cent. goes to the deferred portion of the stock. The *Statist's* suggestion and the splitting of stocks are altogether different, and must not be confounded."

"Is there any precedent for such a suggestion as that you put forward?"—"Yes, a precedent is afforded by the new form of the North British Railway ordinary capital. In itself North British old ordinary was a highly speculative security, because, being very small in amount, increased or decreased earnings quickly affected the price, but there is no doubt that part of the recent great rise in price has been due to the different manner in which dividends will be distributed. Both the preferred and deferred North British ordinary capital have been in favour."

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-WEST TO ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In a Note in to-night's *Pall Mall Gazette* you say, "To make St. George's-in-the-West share the burdens of St. George's-in-the-East is the next problem before the municipal reformer." Never yet has even the *Pall Mall Gazette* hit the right nail on the head with greater precision. As a ratepayer of St. George's-in-the-West I am ashamed of not contributing to the local needs of my fellow-citizens in St. George's-in-the-East; the more so, since my duties as hon. secretary of the sanitary committee of the Jewish Board of Guardians made me very familiar with the truly deplorable sanitary condition of the poverty-stricken districts of East London; some startling facts as to which are given in an article on "Healthy Homes for the Working Classes" which I contributed to the April number of the *Fortnightly Review*. In nearly all of the East-end districts an increase in the number of sanitary inspectors is urgently required. But so long as the richer parts of the metropolis bear no part of the heavy expenses incidental to the maintenance of the sanitary staffs of the slum districts, it is scarcely possible that any addition shall be made to the number of their sanitary officers. To put the matter upon the lowest grounds of selfish expediency, let us remember that when next cholera invades these shores the fell disease will in all likelihood enter by way of the London Docks, and find its first stronghold in the wretched tenements of St. George's-in-the-East and the adjacent districts. Once established in Wapping, the enemy will not long delay his march upon Grosvenor-square. Nor is it possible to forget that a considerable part of the clothing worn west of "Temple Bar" is made in the workshops and other houses of the East-end—very often in places reeking with fetid odours, where infectious diseases find all the conditions necessary for their rise and rapid dissemination. Surely a moment's consideration will convince the ratepayers of the more fortunate districts of London that their own interests—to say nothing of their feelings of equity—demand that an average rate for local sanitary purposes should be struck through the whole of the metropolis—

Yours faithfully,
DAVID F. SCHLOSS.

September 25.

THE PARNELL EXPENSES FUND.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—We feel a deep debt of gratitude to you for the assistance you have rendered this movement and the publicity you have given it. I am pleased to say that already the following associations in the metropolis have opened subscription lists and elected members to serve on our general committee:—Clapham Liberal Club, West Kensington Liberal Club (Hammersmith), West Southwark Liberal Association, Strand Liberal Association, Hounslow Liberal Association, Bermondsey Liberal Association, Kennington Liberal Association, Brixton Liberal Association, Hampstead Liberal Association; and many others are having it under their consideration, but have not sent in their names as yet.—Yours truly,

EDW. EVANS, Hon. Sec.

Reform Club, Dale-street, Liverpool,
Sept. 25.

"A NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WORKING GENTLEWOMEN."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Among the many encouraging letters which have come to me as results of the articles on the above society which lately appeared in your paper there have been several from ladies who seem to think that the society is primarily for providing work. I should be glad to here point out that the free registration of work is a secondary object of the society, and that though later on we hope to make it a very important branch of the work, it must be kept in the background until the fund is collected and the council and committee in working order. Our primary objects are to give help in sickness and pensions after a certain age. These facts are dwelt on at greater length in the leaflets which I shall be happy to send to any who may apply to me for them.

May I once more say that I shall be glad to receive promises of subscriptions or donations, and names of intending members, honorary or otherwise?—

Faithfully yours,
M. E. KING

44, *Well-walk, Hampstead, N.W.* (Mrs. Joseph King, jun.). Sec. *pro tem.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30

A New Grand Spectacular Drama, entitled

THE ARMADA:

A Romance of 1588.

By HENRY HAMILTON and AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

TO-NIGHT at 9,

Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD in

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

(Last 4 nights.)

Preceded at 8 by LESBIA, Classical Comedy in One Act, by Mr. RICHARD DAVEY. Lesbia, Miss Beatrice Cameron.

MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.

MONDAY NEXT, October 1, A PARISIAN ROMANCE. Mr. MANSFIELD as the BARON CHEVRIAL.—Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—MATINEE of BETSY on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 161st Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B. Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, and Miss Vane.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 62nd Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, E. Lennox, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 193rd Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"SHE." A great success.

Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8, a Romantic Play from the celebrated Novel of H. Rider Haggard. Miss Sophie Eyre as She. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Manager, Mr. EUGENE C. STAFFORD.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8, FROU-FROU. Messrs. W. Farren, Arthur Elwood, Fred Terry, G. Farquhar, F. Dawson, C. Kent; Mesdames Edith Woodworth, Henrietta Lindley, R. Evelyn, Margaret Terry, Minnie Terry, and Marie de Grey.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

Open for the Season under the management of Mrs. John Wood.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, will be performed (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare) an adaptation of LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, by SYDNEY GRUNDY, entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.0 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 5. Telephone 3,031.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

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EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (733rd Performance.)

Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND BALLET. FAIRY SCENES of "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," THIS and EVERY EVENING. Marvellous Success. Arranged and produced by Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett. Can be witnessed by thousands without extra payment.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30. THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—LAST FOUR NIGHTS of THE MIKADO.—TO-NIGHT, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT. On Monday and Tuesday in next week the Theatre will be closed.

SAVOY.—On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, will be produced a NEW and ORIGINAL OPERA by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. CLASSICAL NIGHT, THIS EVENING, at 8.0, Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Vocalists THIS EVENING:—Miss Alice Whitacre, Mdme. Scalchi, and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Mr. Carrodus (Solo Violin). Miss Dora Bright (Solo Pianist). Mr. Radcliff (Solo Flute). Prices of admission, 1s. to £3 3s. Doors open 7.30.—NOTE. TO-MORROW (Thursday). Vocalists: Miss Susetta Fenn, Mdme. Belle Cole, and Mr. Santley.

OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.

This THEATRE will RE-OPEN TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), with a new Comic Opera entitled

CARINA.

CARINA.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), At 8.30.

Music by JULIA WOOLF.

Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN.

Musical Conductor, AUGUSTE VAN BIENE.

Produced by CHARLES HARRIS.

CARINA.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), At 8.30.

Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmot, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge.

Dresses by Mdme. Auguste and Miss Fisher.

Designs by Wilhelm.

CARINA.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), at 8.30.

Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, Guise, Eric Thorne, Halley, and Charles Collette

Dresses by Alias.

Designs by Wilhelm.

OPERA COMIQUE.

Specially redecorated and upholstered for this production.

Magnificent Scenery by TELBIN and RYAN.

Large Chorus and Ballet.

With Dances arranged by D'AUBAN.

Doors open at Eight o'clock.

Seats may now be booked in advance.

Box-office open from ten till five.

AVENUE.—Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.—This Theatre, re-decorated, upholstered, and renovated throughout, and entirely lighted by electricity, will OPEN for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON on MONDAY NEXT, October 1st, when will be re-produced PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, the "OLD GUARD," with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas. Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.15 by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15; carriages at 11. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success. OPEN 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

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IRISH EXHIBITION.—LEONA DARE.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) and EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY until further notice, the Balloon "OLYMPIA" will be despatched at Four o'clock P.M., with which LEONA DARE will make an ascent of 10,000 feet, suspended on a Trapeze.

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The Mystery of Cloomber.

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

"There is a scientific incredulity which surpasses in imbecility the obtuseness of the clodhopper."
BARON HELLENBACH.

CHAPTER XIV. *(continued.)*

I LOOKED after the action for the old chap, but his body had disappeared, though how or whither I have no conception. His blood be upon his own head! He would be alive now if he had not interfered, as the constables say at home, "with an officer in the execution of his duty." The scouts tell me that his name was Ghoolab Shah, and that he was one of the highest and holiest of the Buddhists. He had great fame in the district as a prophet and worker of miracles—hence the hubbub when he was cut down. They tell me that he was living in this very cave when Tamerlane passed this way in 1397, with a lot more bosh of the sort. I went into the cave, and how any man could live in it a week is a mystery to me, for it was little more than four feet high, and as damp and dismal a grotto as ever was seen. A wooden settle and a rough table were the sole furniture, with a lot of parchment scrolls covered with hieroglyphics. Well, he has gone where he will learn that the gospel of peace and goodwill is superior to all his pagan lore. Peace go with him!

Elliott and Chamberlain never caught the main body—I knew they wouldn't—so the honours of the day rest with me. I ought to get a step for it anyhow, and perhaps, who knows? some mention in the *Gazette*. What a lucky chance! I think Zemaun deserves his telescope after all for giving it to me. Shall have something to eat now, for I am half starved. Glory is an excellent thing, but you cannot live upon it.

October 6th, 11 A.M.—Let me try to set down as calmly and as accurately as I can all that occurred last night. I have never been a dreamer or a visionary, so I can rely upon my own senses, though I am bound to say that if any other fellow had told me the same thing I should have doubted him. I might even have suspected that I was deceived at the time had I not heard the bell since. However, I must narrate what happened.

Elliott was in my tent with me having a quiet cheroot until about ten o'clock. I then walked the rounds with my jemindar, and having seen that all was right I turned in a little before eleven. I was just dropping off to sleep, for I was dog-tired after the day's work, when I was aroused by some slight noise, and looking round I saw a man dressed in Asiatic costume standing at the entrance of my tent. He was motionless when I saw him, and he had his eyes fixed upon me with a solemn and stern expression. My first thought was that the fellow was some Ghazi or Afghan fanatic who had stolen in with the intention of stabbing me, and with this idea in my mind I had all the will to spring from my couch and defend myself, but the power was unaccountably lacking. An overpowering languor and want of energy possessed me. Had I seen the dagger descending upon my breast I could not have made an effort to avert it. I suppose a bird when it is under the influence of a snake feels very much as I did in the presence of this gloomy-faced stranger. My mind was clear enough, but my body was as torpid as though I were still asleep. I shut my eyes once or twice and tried to persuade myself that the whole thing was a delusion, but every time that I opened them there was the man still regarding me with the same stony, menacing stare. The silence became unendurable. I felt that I must overcome my languor so far as to address him. I am not a nervous man, and I never knew before what Virgil meant when he wrote "adhæsit faucibus ora." At last I managed to stammer out a few words, asking the intruder who he was and what he wanted.

"Lieutenant Heatherstone," he answered, speaking slowly and gravely. "You have committed this day the foulest sacrilege and the greatest crime which it is possible for man to do. You have slain one of the thrice-blessed and reverend ones, an arch adept of the first degree, an elder brother who has trod the higher path for more years than you have numbered months. You have cut him off at a time when his labours promised to reach a climax and when he was about to attain a height of occult knowledge which would have brought man one step nearer to the Creator. All this you have done without excuse, without provocation, at a time when he was pleading the cause of the helpless and distressed. Listen now to me, John Heatherstone.

"When first the occult sciences were pursued many thousands of years ago it was found by the learned that the short tenure of human existence was too limited to allow a man to attain the loftiest heights of inner life. The inquirers of those days directed their energies in the first place, therefore, to the lengthening of their own days in order that they might have more scope for improvement. By their knowledge of the secret laws of nature they were enabled to fortify their bodies against disease and old age. It only remained to protect themselves against the assaults of wicked and violent men who are ever ready to destroy what is wiser and nobler than themselves. There was no direct means by which this protection could be effected, but it was in some measure attained by arranging the occult forces in such a way that a terrible and unavoidable retribution should await the offender. It was irrevocably ordained by laws which cannot be reversed that any one who should shed the blood of a brother who had attained a certain degree of sanctity should be a doomed man. Those laws are extant to this day, John Heatherstone, and you have placed yourself in their power. King or Emperor would be helpless before the forces which you have called into play. What hope then is there for you?

"In former days these laws acted so instantaneously that the slayer perished with his victim. It was judged afterwards that this prompt retribution prevented the offender from having time to realize the enormity of his offence. It was therefore ordained that in all such cases the retribution should be left in the hands of the chelas, or immediate disciples of the holy man, with power to extend or shorten it at their will, exacting it either at the time or at any future anniversary of the day when the crime was committed. Why punishment should come on those days only it does not concern you to know. Suffice it that you are the murderer of Ghoolab Shah, the thrice-blessed, and that I am the senior of his three chelas commissioned to avenge his death.

"It is no personal matter between us. Amid our studies we have no leisure or inclination for personal matters. It is an immutable law, and it is as impossible for us to relax it as it is for you to escape from it. Sooner or later we shall come to you and claim your life in atonement for the one which you have taken. The same fate shall be meted out to the wretched soldier Smith, who, though less guilty than yourself, has incurred the same penalty by raising his sacrilegious hand against the chosen of Buddha. If your life is prolonged it is merely that you may have time to repent of your misdeed and to feel the full force of your punishment. And lest you should be tempted to cast it out of your mind and to forget it, our bell—our astral bell, the use of which is one of our occult secrets, shall ever remind you of what has been and of what is to be. You shall hear it by day and you shall hear it by night, and it will be a sign to you that do what you may, and go where you will, you can never shake yourself clear of the chelas of Ghoolab Shah. You will never see me more, accursed one, until the day when we come for you. Live in fear, and in that anticipation which is worse than death." With a menacing wave of the hand the figure turned and swept out of my tent into the darkness.

The instant that the fellow disappeared from my sight I recovered from the lethargy which had fallen upon me. Springing to my feet, I rushed to the opening and looked out. A sepoy sentry was standing leaning upon his musket a few paces off.

"You dog," I said in Hindustani. "What do you mean by letting people disturb me in this way?"

The man stared at me in amazement. "Has any one disturbed the sahib?" he asked.

"This instant—this moment. You must have seen him pass out of my tent."

"Surely the Burra Sahib is mistaken," the man answered, respectfully, but firmly. "I have been here for an hour, and no one has passed from the tent."

Puzzled and disconcerted, I was sitting by the side of my couch wondering whether the whole thing was a delusion, brought on by the nervous excitement of our skirmish, when a new marvel overtook me. From over my head there suddenly sounded a sharp, tinkling sound, like that produced by an empty glass when flipped by the nail, only louder and more intense. I looked up, but nothing was to be seen. I examined the whole interior of the tent carefully, but without discovering any cause for the strange sound. At last, worn out with fatigue, I gave the mystery up, and throwing myself upon the couch, was soon fast asleep. When I woke this morning I was inclined to put the whole of my yesterday night's experiences down to imagination, but I was soon disabused of the idea, for I had hardly risen before the same strange sound was repeated in my very ear as loudly and to all appearance as causelessly as before. What it is or where it comes from I cannot conceive. I have not heard it since. Can the fellow's threats have something in them and this be the warning bell of which he spoke? Surely it is impossible. Yet his manner was indescribably impressive. I have tried to set down what he said as accurately as I can, but I fear I have omitted a good deal. What is to be the end of this strange affair? I must go in for a course of religion and holy water. Not a word to Chamberlain or Elliott. They tell me I am looking like a ghost this morning.

Evening.—Have managed to compare notes with Private Rufus Smith of the Artillery, who knocked the old fellow over with the butt of his gun. His experience has been the same as mine. He has heard the sound too. What is the meaning of it all? My brain is in a whirl.

Oct. 10 (four days later).—God help us!

This last laconic entry terminated the journal. It seemed to me that coming as it did after four days' complete silence it told a clearer tale of a shaken nerve and a broken spirit than could any more elaborate narrative. Pinned on to the journal was a supplementary statement which had evidently been recently added by the General.

"From that day to this," it said "I have had no night or day free from the intrusion of that dreadful sound with its accompanying train of thought. Time and custom have brought me no relief, but, on the contrary, as the years pass over my head my physical strength decreases and my nerves become less able to bear up against the continual strain. I am a broken man in mind and body. I live in a state of tension, always straining my ears for the hated sound, afraid to converse with my fellows for fear of exposing my dreadful condition to them, with no comfort or hope of comfort on this side of the grave. I should be willing, Heaven knows, to die, and yet, as each 5th of October comes round, I am prostrated with fear because I do not know what strange and terrible experience may be in store for me. Forty years have passed since I slew Ghoolab Shah, and forty times I have gone through all the horrors of death, without attaining the blessed peace which lies beyond. I have no means of knowing in what shape my fate will come upon me. I have immured myself in this lonely country, and surrounded myself with barriers, because in my weaker moments my instincts urge me to take some steps for self-protection, but I know well in my heart how futile it all is. They must come quickly now, for I grow old, and Nature will forestall them unless they make haste.

"I take credit to myself that I have kept my hands off the prussic acid or opium bottle. It has always been in my power to checkmate my occult persecutors in that way, but I have ever held that a man in this world cannot desert his post until

he has been relieved in due course by the authorities. I have had no scruples, however, about exposing myself to danger and during the Sikh and Sepoy wars I did all that a man could do to court death. He passed me by, however, and picked out many a young fellow to whom life was only opening and who had everything to live for, while I survived to win crosses and honours which had lost all relish for me. Well, well, these things cannot depend upon chance, and there is no doubt some deep reason for it all. One compensation Providence has made me in the shape of a true and faithful wife, to whom I told my dreadful secret before the wedding, and who nobly consented to share my lot. She has lifted half the burden from my shoulders, but with the effect, poor soul, of crushing her own life beneath its weight. My children, too, have been a comfort to me. Mordaunt knows all or nearly all. Gabrielle we have endeavoured to keep in the dark, though we cannot prevent her from knowing that there is something amiss. I should like this statement to be shown to Dr. John Easterling, of Stranraer. He heard on one occasion this haunting sound. My sad experience may show him that I spoke truth when I said that there was much knowledge in the world which has never found its way to England yet. "J. B. HEATHERSTONE."

It was going on for dawn by the time that I had finished this extraordinary narrative, to which my sister and Mordaunt Heatherstone listened with the most absorbed attention. Already we could see through the window that the stars had begun to fade and a grey light to appear in the east. The crofter who owned the lurcher dog lived a couple of miles off, so it was time for us to be on foot. Leaving Esther to tell my father the story in such fashion as she might, we thrust some food into our pockets and set off upon our solemn and eventful errand.

(To be continued.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue :—

ALLARDYCE, ALEXANDER (Editor). "Letters from and to Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq." (Blackwood.) [To these two volumes is prefixed a Memoir by the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford. There are also a large number of illustrations—portraits of contemporaries, &c.]

BAILEY, WILLIAM E. "Against her Will." (Johnstone and Co.) [A story in one volume at a shilling.]

BEAR, WILLIAM F. "The British Farmer and his Competitors." (Cassell and Co. 1s.) [One of a series to be published by the Cobden Club, suggesting how agricultural prosperity, under Free Trade, may be promoted by the development of the resources of the soil. Pp. 168.]

BRYANS, C., and F. J. R. HENDY. The History of the Roman Republic. Abridged from the History by Professor Mommsen. Bentley. (Pp. 512, crown 8vo.)

BURROWS, MONTAGU. "Cinque Ports." (Longmans. 3s. 6d.) [The new volume of the "Historic Towns" series. Pp. 261, map.

CAULFEILD, S. F. A. "True Philosophy." (Fa chards.) [A reply to certain statements made in "Scientific Religion" by Mr. Laurence Oliphant. Pp. 187.]

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA. A Dictionary of Useful Knowledge. New Edition. Vol. II. Beaugency to Cataract. W. and R. Chambers. (Pp. 828.)

COWPER, FRANK, M.A. "The Captain of the Wight." (Seeley and Co.) A Romance of Carisbrooke Castle in 1488, with illustrations by the Author. Pp. 384, cloth.]

"DE LIBERTAT." (Pellatt and Co., Frith-street.) A Historical and Genealogical Review, comprising an account of the submission of the city of Marseilles, in 1596, to the authority of Henry of Navarre; and the lineage of the family of Libertat from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century. Pp. 85. Edition limited to 250 copies.

DONOVAN, DICK. "The Man Hunter: Stories from the Note-book of a Detective." (Chatto and Windus. Limp cloth, 2s. 6d.)

DORAT, CLAUDE JOSEPH. "The Kisses: preceded by the Month of May." (Vizetelly.) [The translation, in verse, has been made by Mr. H. G. Keene, and is printed on hand-made paper. The volume is illustrated with the original copper-plate engravings after the designs of C. Eisen and C. P. Marillier. Pp. 124.]

FIRTH, J. C. "Our Kin Across the Sea." (Longmans.) [A work on New Zealand, with an appreciative preface from the pen of Mr. J. A. Froude. Pp. 247. Cloth.]

GAUL, GILBERT. "A Strange Manuscript found in a Copper Cylinder." (Chatto and Windus.) [A novel in one volume. Cloth, 5s.]

GERARD, DOROTHEA. "Orthodox." (Longmans. 6s.) [A story in one volume. Pp. 218, cloth.]

GOLDSMID, HOWARD J. "Riven Asunder." (Vizetelly.) ["A story told to a portrait." Paper covers, pp. 221. 1s.]

GREEN, ANNA KATHERINE. "Behind Closed Doors." (Routledge.) [A novel in one volume. Boards, 2s.]

GREENING, EDWARD OWEN. "The Co-operative Traveller Abroad." (London: Arthur Standing, Labour Association.) [Sketches originally written for the *Co-operative News*, now reprinted, with additions, in a shilling volume. Pp. 249, limp cloth.]

GREENWOOD, THOMAS, F.R.G.S. "Museums and Art Galleries." (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) [The title of this work conveys a pretty clear idea of its comprehensive nature; in the main it follows on the lines of Mr. Greenwood's admirable book on Free Libraries. Pp. 419, numerous illustrations.]

GRESSWELL, H. W. and G. "How to Play the Fiddle; or, Hints to Beginners on the Violin." (Reeves.) [A third and revised edition of a useful little book. Pp. 100. Paper covers, 1s.]

GREY, HENRY. "The Plots of some of the Most Famous Old English Plays, with Index of the Principal Characters." (Griffith and Farran. 1s.) [Assuming that there are persons who prefer reading an abstract of a play to reading the play itself this little book may prove useful; but as a work of reference it is woefully incomplete. And, by the way, can the "Lady of Lyons" be considered a "famous old English play"? Pp. 117.]

HALE, EDWARD E. "In his Name." (Seeley and Co.) [A story of the Waldenses 700 years ago. Pp. 344, illustrations.]

JEAFFRESON, JOHN CORDY. "Middlesex County Records." Vol. III. (Middlesex County Records Society.) [Contains indictments, recognizances, orders, memoranda, &c., &c., temp. 1 Charles I. to 18 Charles II. Pp. 564, cloth.]

KENNEDY, J. H. "Early Days of Mormonism." (Reeves and Turner.) [Discusses Mormonism in connection with Palmyra, Kirtland, and Nauvoo. Pp. 275.]

LAING, F. H., D.D. "The Two Evolutions: the Real and the Mock." (Elliot Stock.) [An attack upon Darwinism (the mock Evolution) "published by desire." Pp. 48, cloth.]

LEBON, ANDRÉ and PAUL PELET. "France as it is." (Cassell.) [Specially written for English readers and translated from the French by Mrs. William Arnold. Discusses France in its geographical, political, ecclesiastical, military, legal, economic, and colonial relations. Pp. 348, three maps.]

LEE, KATHERINE. "An Imperfect Gentleman." (Longmans.) [A novel in three volumes.]

"LETTS'S DIARIES." (Cassell and Co.) [Messrs. Cassell and Co., bearing in mind the old proverb about a certain "early bird," have already issued Letts's Diaries for 1889. Judging from the selection sent us, they are quite up to the usual high order of excellence. There is enough variety in style, "get up," and price.]

RAYMOND, WALTER. "Misterton's Mistake." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [A story in one volume. Pp. 406, cloth.]

"THE KEYS OF ST. MARTIN'S." (Houlston and Sons.) [A story in one volume. Pp. 128. 1s.]

"THORMANBY." The Horse and His Rider. An Anecdotic Medley. (Chatto and Windus. 6s.)

WILLS, CHARLES J. "The Pit Town Coronet; a Family Mystery." (Ward and Downey.) [A novel in three volumes.]

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